Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV...NO. 13,527. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1894.—12 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CARLISLE'S PLAN DOOMED

His Attempt at Financial Leadership a Flat Failure.

TALK OF REFUNDING HEARD NOW

Probable that a Bill Will Be Introduced in the House to Retire Greenbacks and Treasury Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec 28.—It is not a wise plan to cheapen the wares one wishes to sell. This adage is being forced upon the attention of Secretary Carlisle through the refusal of investors to take the bonds which the Stewart syndicate purchased of the Government. Before the delivery of these bonds was completed, Mr. Carlisle began to formulate a plan for the reformation of the currency which threatened to destroy the main features of the national bank system. When the Secretary's scheme was made public the people who had intended to buy some of the bonds which the Stewart syndicate had placed on sale refrained through fear that the Congress might be disposed to carry out the Secretary's ideas and make Government bonds a drug on the market. Mr. Carlisle and those who favored this, slowly discovered that the public was opposed to it, and that the bankers of the country doubted their knowledge of the fundamental principles of finance. The so-called substitute which was hurriedly presented to the House, and which consisted solely of amendments to the original bill, did not strengthen public confidence in the ability of its framers. A change of front in the presence of the foe is not calculated to inspire confidence in the leader's generalship.

As already shown by The New-York Times, Mr. Carlisle's efforts have been discredited, and now there does not seem to be much prospect of success for the reform in the currency system in the present Congress. Secretary Carlisle doubtless would not admit that he took up this question of the currency without weighing carefully the probable effect of his incomplete plan, but the public believes that he acted with undue haste and indifferent preparations. There is a constantly-growing opinion that the House will not accept his latest plan nor any modification of it. Those members of the majority who are spending the holidays in Washington show by their daily expressions that they are far from united on the subject of changing the currency. At the Treasury to-day one man who is unusually well posted on financial matters said that he would be willing to wager a handsome sum that if any ten Democratic members of the House were brought together and asked to formulate a plan for reforming the currency not more than three of them would agree to any one proposition. Those who subscribe to this view say that the vacillating course of the Secretary of the Treasury has had much to do with the state of affairs.

Although general opinion outside the Treasury is that fear of the release of the bond deposits of national banks led to the failure of the Stewart syndicate to turn a handsome penny, leading officers of the Treasury take the opposite view. Secretary Carlisle himself refuses to discuss the question, although he has been asked repeatedly to-day for his opinion of the unsatisfactory state of affairs attending the dissolution of the syndicate. Mr. Carlisle spent most of his time locked in his private office, sending out word from time to time to those who sought to secure an expression from him that he had nothing to say for publication. Assistant Secretary Curtis was also averse to being questioned. As already indicated in The New-York Times's dispatches, he takes the ground that there is no significance in the ending of the syndicate, as it had been organized for only thirty days and expired by limitation. The fact that money is cheap in New-York must give Mr. Curtis the idea that Government bonds drawing 3 per cent. or less will continue to be a good investment. Other officers of the Treasury assume that the Carlisle bill will not become a law, and that as soon as investors learn that the market is not to be loaded with Government bonds they will gradually absorb the millions which the members of the Stewart syndicate now reluctantly hold.

One who makes the rounds of the Treasury has no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the chief officers are not at all pleased with the financial outlook. The constant depletion of the gold reserve, coupled with the uncertainty attaching to the scheme now before the House for changing the currency system, makes it difficult for them to advance any arguments in support of their opinion that the Government will suffer no embarrassment. They know that when the reserve shall shrink to the point it reached a month ago, or perhaps sooner, the President will authorize another issue of bonds, and like others who are watching the situation, they cannot see what basis there is for the assumption that the issue would be disposed of in the face of the fact that nearly $20,000,000 of the last issue is still in the hands of members of the Stewart syndicate.

At the close of business to-day the gold reserve stood $88,599,638, but these figures do not represent the actual condition of the reserve for the reason that to-day's withdrawals, amounting to $1,450,000, and $300,000 withdrawn yesterday from the New-York Sub-Treasury have not yet been regularly entered upon the books. With these amounts deducted the reserve is $86,849,638. Of the amount withdrawn to-day $750,000 was for export. At the present rate of depletion the reserve could be reduced to $60,000,000 in about a fortnight. Nobody believes that the President would permit the stock of gold coin to drop below that point.

It will be seen that the prospect of another issue of bonds is practically before the country at this time. The Secretary of the Treasury hardly can be expected to cease trying to get some kind of currency bill through the House, so that the country may be invited to subscribe to a fresh issue of $50,000,000 or perhaps $100,000,000 of bonds while the Currency bill, or another equally unsatisfactory, is pending. A successful sale of bonds in such conditions would be impossible.

In view of the differences of opinion on the currency question and the necessity of relieving the Government of the dangers of the present system, it is more than likely that propositions will be advanced in the next fortnight which have not yet been brought to the attention of the Congress. A well-known financier, whose opinions always carry weight, said to-day that the wisest thing that Congress could do would be to retire all the legal tenders and issue $500,000,000 in long-term bonds of small denominations, thus constituting a popular loan in the true sense of the word. The silver certificates he would leave in circulation, but would cut off all the denominations under $10 as fast as they might be redeemed, issuing dollars for them.

"I believe," this man said, "that such action on the part of the Congress would give the country a stable currency. The national banks undoubtedly would subscribe to these bonds, which, I have no doubt, might be floated for 2½ per cent. It is really the simplest system that could be devised. Outside of the Resumption act of 1875 the financial legislation of the last twenty years has been a succession of makeshifts. The bill before the House does not differ in this respect from its predecessors

"What is the use of piling up these makeshift measures? If the people were to be given a stable currency, and the Government released from the grip of the banks, the country would make a good investment, even though it should pay $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 a year extra for the luxury. The present notes of the Government must be redeemed in gold when presented, and this fact alone is responsible for the instability of our financial system.

"There should be only two forms of currency—national bank notes and silver certificates—and, with proper restrictions placed around them, they would answer every purpose.

"By making at least 25 per cent. of our customs revenue payable in gold, the question of the gold reserve would be easily settled.

"I hope to see a bill embodying this general plan introduced and passed, and I believe it would be earnestly supported."

MR. SPERRY'S FINANCIAL VIEWS.

He Believes the Government Should Refund Its Floating Debt.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28.—Congressman Sperry of the First District of Connecticut, member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, will return to Washington on Sunday to attend to important matters before the committee. In an interview to-day he said, regarding the financial situation:

"If the present Congress should pass an act refunding the greenbacks and Treasury notes, it would go a long way toward restoring confidence in the public credit, and would undoubtedly have an immediate and beneficial effect. The Government now receives its entire dues in silver and paper money, and it is an open question upon which men of good judgment differ as to whether or not, if the greenbacks and Treasury notes were funded, the Government then would receive in its ordinary business sufficient gold to meet its gold obligations.

"If, as a matter of experiment, it should be found that silver and silver certificates, which are now legal tender to the Government for all its dues, were so great in amount that payments to the Government would be made in that way as they are now, it would then be necessary to retire a part of the silver now in circulation by melting it up and selling it as bullion, and possibly by the further action of limiting the legal tender value of silver to $5 or $10.

"Unless some legislation shall be enacted within the next two months to substantially relieve the Treasury, my judgment is that there will be a pressing necessity for an extraordinary session of Congress soon after the 4th of next March.

"The legislation suggested affecting the immediate necessities of the Treasury is quite distinct from the question of reorganizing our banking system. If no legislation was passed affecting the bank system the present national banking system would, of course, continue, with the addition of perhaps $400,000,000 in national bonds, as the basis for the extension of national-bank circulation, which would be sufficient to supply an abundant circulating medium in the present depressed condition of trade. It would be better, however, in my judgment, if the banking system could be reorganized on the safety-fund principle, and without the requirement of Government bonds as security for circulation.

"Whatever system of banking may in fact be hereafter adopted, there should be but one system issuing a uniform circulation and under absolute Federal control.

"The present Treasury situation is critical, and is likely to continue so until Congress passes some legislation to restore public confidence in our monetary system.

"No one questions the ability of the United States to meet its obligations, but the obligations which the Treasury is now under in maintaining the parity and floating $900,000,000 of silver on a gold basis, coupled with the fact of a Treasury deficit, is raising a doubt in the minds of people at home and abroad of the ability of the Government to maintain gold payments under existing circumstances, legislative and commercial."

Will Hear William C. Cornwell.

William C. Cornwell, President of the New-York State Banks' Association, will deliver an address on the currency and banking question before the members of the Reform Club, at a dinner to be held at the clubhouse this evening.

NOT SEEKING A DIVORCE

Relatives of Mrs. Russell Harrison Deny that She Has Such Intention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Relatives of Mrs. Russell Harrison now in this city pronounce absurb the rumor that she had taken up her residence in South Dakota for the purpose of seeking a divorce. Mrs. Harrison spent August at the Hot Springs of South Dakota for the sake of her daughter Marthenia, who is suffering from partial paralysis, caused by the attack of scarlet fever while in the White House. Little Marthenia was greatly benefited, and the paralysis has almost entirely disappeared.

Mrs. Harrison has since resided in Terre Haute with her husband, who is President of a street railway company there, although she is just now spending the holidays with her parents, ex-Senator and Mrs. Saunders, in Omaha.

Bank of Commerce Reforms.

President W. W. Sherman of the National Bank of Commerce said yesterday that the examination of the books of Edward R. Carter, the defaulting transfer and coupon clerk, had not disclosed anything to indicate that Carter stole more than $30,000, as originally estimated.

With regard to the new system of bookkeeping which the bank will adopt with the new year, Mr. Sherman said that the Directors had decided upon it several weeks ago, but had delayed in putting it in operation.

It seems that Carter was afraid for years to take a vacation. The bank will now insist that every clerk rest from his bank work two weeks in each year, whatever he may do with his time.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The President has approved an act to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Shiloh similar to those at Gettysburg and Chickamauga, carrying an appropriation of $75,000 for the purpose of securing the necessary land and for making improvements; also an act for the relief of the legal representatives of James C. Booth, deceased, who, when melter and refiner in the Philadelphia mint, lost, through no fault of his own, three silver bars for which safe storage could not be provided, for want of vault capacity at the mint.

Dinner to Judge-elect Beekman.

A dinner was given at the Metropolitan Club last night by Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, in honor of Henry R. Beekman, Judge-elect of the Superior Court.

Those present were Superior Court Judges John J. Freedman, Charles H. Truax, P. Henry Dugro, David McAdam, and Henry Gildersleeve, and Justices Edward Patterson, George P. Andrews, and Abraham R. Lawrence.

"Remember that this is Hospital Saturday and to-morrow is Hospital Sunday."—Adv.

NO LAST-HOUR CHANGES

Mayor Gilroy Will Not Embarrass Mr. Strong.

HIS WORK PRACTICALLY FINISHED

If Any Vacancies Occur He Will Not Fill Them—Glad to be Quit of the Perplexities of Office.

It was practically cleaning-up day yesterday with those of the Tammany officials who hold offices with terms that expire with this year.

Mayor Gilroy did not have much to do in the way of clearing up his desk. It was never littered, and never overburdened with correspondence, because it was Mr. Gilroy's custom to dispose of his business with great celerity. His desk has been practically cleared ever since he has been in office as Mayor.

Naturally a lot of matter accumulated upon the desk of the Mayor's secretary, Mr. Holly. All this was very quickly cleared away yesterday after Mr. Holly had left for the day. In fact, when Mr. Holly went away for the day he left for the term, so far as his secretaryship is concerned. He went to Albany to arrange his affairs incident to his resuming newspaper work. Before going, he resigned as Chief Clerk to the Mayor's office. This did not involve his resignation as secretary to the Mayor. He did not resign this office. His resignation of the office of Chief Clerk was a formality made necessary by the fact that the Chief Clerk of the Mayor's office can sign warrants. William J. Ellis, who is private secretary to the Mayor, was appointed Chief Clerk to succeed Mr. Holly. This also was a formality.

In view of the fact that several years ago an outgoing Mayor made several shifts and changes in public offices at the last moment of his official career, the rumor has been started that Mayor Gilroy proposed to make some such changes in the last hours of his administration. A reporter for The New-York Times asked Mayor Gilroy yesterday if any changes would be made on Monday or to-morrow.

"No," said the Mayor. "If any changes are to be made, I will not make them. I will not fill any vacancies now should any occur. I have not in any way undertaken to embarrass my successor in the office of Mayor, nor will I do so. On the contrary, I would do anything possible to make his entrance into office most pleasant. So far as I know, there will be no vacancies, and were there any I would not deem it proper to fill them. Such appointments would belong to the new Mayor.

"Nothing will be done that is not open and above board. I know of no reason for changes now, and I don't think that any will come up."

Mr. Gilroy was asked if he was ready to announce any of his plans for the future in relation to business engagements.

"I am not," he said, "for the reason that I have not the slightest idea as to what I am going to do. I will rest for a short time. After that I must get into some active occupation, but I do not know what it is to be."

Mayor Gilroy said he would lay down the cares of office with much delight, and be very glad to be quit of its troubles and perplexities.

JAMES H. ROBERTSON DIED IN THE SNOW

Brother of Senator Robertson and Prominent in Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Frederick Berudt, a driver, discovered on Hudson Avenue early this morning a man imbedded in the snow, and resting against the brick foundation of the Gospel Mission. It was James H. Robertson, a well-known citizen.

The body, which was frozen stiff, was carried into the Helping Hand Hospital, and from there to the Robertson home, 318 Washington Street.

A Coroner's jury, after hearing the testimony of Berudt and Senator Robertson, the dead man's brother, and of two physicians, rendered a verdict of death from apoplexy.

Mr. Robertson was a native of New-York, but came with his parents to Peekskill in 1850. He was fifty-eight years old. He was a vestryman in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church for many years, a prominent fireman, and an honorary member of Washington Engine, No. 2. When S. J. Tilden was defeated for President, Mr. Robertson was elected a Trustee of Peekskill, and served two years. In 1881 he was elected President of the village. He stood high in the councils of the Democratic party.

Gen. James W. Husted once defeated him for Assembly. For a number of years his business was the manufacture of organs. He leaves a wife and three children. One brother is a State Senator and the other a Bishop in the Episcopal Church in Missouri. One sister is the wife of Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia, and the other the wife of ex-Mayor William D. Southard, partner of State Senator Robertson.

MRS. FRANCKLYN REGLID'S HANDSOME GIFT

Said to Have Established a Trust Fund of $75,000 for Her Husband.

An interesting story began its rounds in the social world yesterday. It was told on good authority, and was not denied by those chiefly interested in it.

It was to the effect that Francklyn Reglid, the young actor who married Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds last Summer, has just received what is probably the most valuable Christmas gift given in the city this year.

It is said that Mrs. Reglid has presented her husband with $75,000. It is also said that this neat little gift is placed in trust for a term of five years, at the end of which time Mr. Reglid is to receive the principal on one condition—he must not return to the stage between now and the beginning of the sixth year to come. During the intervening half decade Mr. Reglid is to enjoy the income, so say those who gave birth to the story, and who ought to know "whereof they speak."

"It is safe to believe," said one of the informants, "that Mr. Reglid will constantly have that $75,000 in mind for the next five years, and will act accordingly."

Mr. and Mrs. Reglid would say nothing about the report yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Reglid have lived very quietly since their marriage, and have been little heard of in the social world. Mrs. Reglid seems to have given up the lavish entertaining for which she was so well known prior to her marriage to the young actor. They both receive their friends informally now and then, and seem happy and content in married life.

Steam Pipe in the Hoffman Bursts.

The bursting of a steam pipe in the laundry of the Hoffman House caused excitement in that neighborhood early yesterday morning. The escape of steam frightened fifty girls who slept in the house, but none of them was injured.

Florence Masterson, the fireman, imagined that the boiler was about to explode, and began raking out the hot coals. In doing so he was scalded by the escaping steam. The live coals ignited a chair, and Masterson sat down on the chair and his clothes got afire. He ran out and fell, cutting a deep gash in his head. He yelled "Fire!" but there was nothing for the firemen who answered to do. Masterson was taken to the New-York Hospital.

BIG FIRE AT WATERBURY, CONN.

The Platt and Lawlor Blocks Burned—Two Firemen Injured Slightly—Mr. Lawlor's Escape.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 28.—The Platt Block, corner of East Main Street and Phoenix Avenue, and the Lawlor Block, which adjoined it, were burned this morning.

Edward Stone and George Harper, firemen, fell two stories and were slightly injured. The Rev. Martin Lawlor, who had rooms on the top floor of the Lawlor Block, escaped with difficulty. Third Assistant Engineer Burns had his hand severely cut with falling glass. The losses were as follows:

Irving Platt, loss on Platt Block $40,000, $25,000 insurance; I. Kamak, notions, $1,000, insured; J. E. Phelan, teas, $2,500, insured; Edward Platt, grocer, $5,000, insured; Connecticut Indemnity Association, $10,000, insured; Young Women's Friendly League, $1,000, insured $500; Police Court Clerk D. E. Webster, $1,500, insured $1,200; Prosecuting Attorney J. E. Russell, $2,000, insured $700; Tax Collector C. J. Griggs, $1,100, insured; Constable W. J. Rigney, $400, uninsured; Police Court Judge C. C. Root, $800, no insurance; Attorney T. F. Lawlor, $500, insured $200; Architect A. J. Smith, $2,000, insured for $1,000; Probate Judge R. A. Lowe, $5,000, with $500 insurance; Terry & Bronson, attorneys, $15,000, partially insured; Judge Ellis Phelan, $400, no insurance; Prosecuting Agent J. F. Holohan, $2,300, no insurance; Attorney W. H. Pierce, $1,500, insurance $1,200; Attorney R. E. Hall, $1,200, insurance $1,000; City Sheriff McDonald, $5,000, no insurance; Attorney H. H. Durant, $300, no insurance; City Attorney L. F. Burpee, $5,000, partially insured; Attorney W. R. Mattison, $1,000, partially insured; H. L. Rowland, insurance agent, $1,500, insurance $350; Zery's café and hotel, $30,000, partially insured; Lawlor's Block, $10,000; other losses, $1,000.

The city, town, court, and school records were burned.

MR. COCKRAN IS NOT EXPECTED

NO SIGN THAT HE WILL APPEAR AT TAMMANY HALL.

In Which Case Mr. Croker Will Not Attend the Executive Committee's Meeting To-day.

The Tammany Executive Committee, or Committee of Sixty, will meet at the Fourteenth Street Wigwam this afternoon at 4 o'clock for the first time since the recent election.

Richard Croker challenged W. Bourke Cockran to meet him at this meeting and discuss the various things which Mr. Croker charges the Congressman with saying about him. As Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, Mr. Cockran is a member of the Executive Committee, but he has not attended a regular meeting of the committee for some time.

There was nothing last night to indicate that he would come on from Washington for the purpose of attending this meeting. None of the Tammany leaders yesterday expected him to do so. As near as can be learned, Mr. Cockran has not resigned his membership in the Executive Committee, although it is known that he is out of local politics, for the time being, at any rate. He proposes, it is understood, to go to Europe some time in January.

There are those in politics who say that if it had not been for Mr. Croker's recent utterances about him his resignation might have been forwarded to this meeting. Now it is generally understood that the matter will be allowed to remain as it is.

Mr. Croker says that he will not attend the meeting if Mr. Cockran is not present. He is not a member of the committee and could only appear before it by its courtesy.

Should both Mr. Cockran and Mr. Croker conclude to attend the meeting it will be a most interesting affair, but there is little chance of their doing so.

There will doubtless be a discussion by the committee as to whether the regular annual primaries of the organization should be held now or whether they should be postponed until after the reapportionment of the city Assembly districts.

There are those in the committee who believe that the primaries should be held at once, so that the organization can be held together. These men argue that the rank and file of Tammany might get discouraged if no primaries are held. They also assert that primaries are necessary in order to collect the usual annual dues from the members of the General Committee and the members of the Committee on Organization which furnish the organization with the necessary funds for current expenses.

On the other hand, most of the leaders appear to be in favor of postponing the primaries until the reapportionment. They say that the organization can be kept together through the various Assembly District organizations, and that if funds are necessary each Assembly District can be called upon for its share. They argue that at this time primaries would be nothing less than useless formalities.

It is also quite within the range of probabilities that a proposition will be made at to-day's meeting that hereafter primaries be held under conditions and circumstances that will enable all Democrats who desire to take part in them a full and fair opportunity to record their wishes. In other words, it is now proposed that primary elections in Tammany be made genuine primaries, fully expressive of the wishes of Democratic majorities in Assembly districts.

In view of the fact that to-day's meeting will be the first gathering of the Sixty since the election at which they met the Seventy with disastrous results, it may develop points of unusual interest.

FOUND MANGLED ON BROOKLYN ELEVATED

A Man Supposed to be Joseph H. Stephens of Newark Found Dead.

A body, supposed to be that of Joseph H. Stephens of 114 Brunswick Street, Newark, was found on the track of the Brooklyn elevated railroad at Water Street, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock last night.

The remains were sent to the station house, where letters were found in the coat pocket addressed to Joseph H. Stephens.

How the man got on the track no one knew, as he was not seen to descend from the station platform.

Marrin and McDonald Fought.

Lawyer Frank C. Marrin and Blacksmith Miles McDonald of the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn, fought at the Eighth District Democratic primary in that ward on Thursday night. It was one of the six districts in which the General Committee ordered additional primaries, because of contests.

Marrin is against Alderman McGarry and McDonald is with him. When it was learned that McGarry's candidate for delegate to the General Committee had been defeated both sides used hard words. Marrin spoke in an insulting manner of John McDonald, a son of Miles. When Miles heard of it he pitched into Marrin, and Marrin struck back. Then everybody seemed to take part in the fight.

Marrin and McDonald were arrested, but Justice Tighe suspended sentence.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

Among those who will sail on the French Line steamer La Bretagne for Havre to-day are William C. Reick and wife, Mrs. H. S. Ives, G. G. Howland, the Rev. J. B. Beck, the Right Rev. Paul Laroque, the Rev. Mr. Macauley, and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Travers.

On the steamship Lucania, for Liverpool, will be Dr. G. Granville Bantock, Capt. Dewry, Dr. Howard L. Gill, Capt. Johnson, Dr. Ludewig, Gerald de Lisle, the Rev. John P. Murphy, Miss Roosevelt and maid, William P. Trent, and William P. Ahnett.

A $500.00 Puzzle Picture.
See The Sunday Mercury to-morrow.—Adv.

CLERK AND MONEY GONE

Patrick Corr Supposed to Have Forged Many Army Checks.

IN THE RECRUITING OFFICE 27 YEARS

He Could Have Committed Forgeries for Only a Short Time—Checks Recovered on Which Chemicals Were Used.

Patrick Corr, for twenty-seven years a clerk in the United States Army recruiting office in this city, has disappeared.

He last reported at his desk, in the Army Building, in Whitehall Street, on Dec. 17. Two days later a complaint was received at the office that a certain check had not reached its destination, although indicated that it had been sent out. No word coming from Corr, an examination of his accounts was ordered by Col. H. Clay Wood, who has charge of the office.

The accounts did not betray special irregularity, for they recorded only disbursements of checks, the office handling no cash. Investigation by other means has indicated that Corr got $3,500, which may be increased by further examination.

So far as appears, his operations could not have been long extended, for he apparently obtained the money by forgery. Sufferers by this form of stealing could not have been long silenced, Col. Wood thinks. The office would soon have heard of the non-receipt of checks by persons for whom they were intended. Therefore, Corr could have had free play for only a short time, and apparently he made the most of it.

An illustration of the methods which Corr is supposed to have adopted was furnished yesterday, when a check for $77, drawn by Col. Wood to the order of Robert B. Thompson, was presented for payment at the Sub-Treasury. The check had on its back the name of Robert B. Thompson and also that of E. J. Landers, liquor dealer, at 8 South Street, through whose bank it had passed for collection.

At the Sub-Treasury a warning of forgeries having been received from Col. Wood, the check was held. Col. Wood recognized Mr. Thompson's name as that of the Treasurer of the Vandalia Railroad line. Since he is at Terre Haute and the check bore no evidence of having been out of the city, forgery was apparent. The books at Col. Wood's office showed that the check had been drawn to the order of "Robert B. Thompson, Treasurer." The word "Treasurer" was not on the check presented.

Mr. Landers was summoned. He said that he had cashed it for a customer, whose description fitted Corr. Close inspection of the check disclosed the fact that a chemical had been used to remove the name of the payee and the amount he was to be paid. Then the name and amount were written so that both might appear in the same ink. The word "Treasurer" was omitted because that would have upset the plans for cashing it.

Col. Wood said that Corr doubtless made most of his stealings in this way. He did not dare to leave a title, such as Treasurer, on a check. Consequently, it was necessary to obliterate name and amount to enable him to rewrite the checks in a way to fill out the lines. It was impossible for him to raise the figures of checks, because the amount is punched in them as well as written.

The check for Treasurer Thompson was drawn to pay for the transportation of recruits over the Vandalia line. This is the chief financial function of the recruiting office here. Very few checks for large amounts are issued by the office, but there are many small ones. Corr seems to have been able to get acquaintances in the neighborhood, who knew his face, but not his name, to cash them for him, the amounts being so small as to avert suspicion.

Col. Wood said that Corr seems to have purloined letters containing checks from the outgoing mails, or to have slipped them into his pocket, as opportunity offered, instead of placing them in envelopes for mailing. Sometimes, when he had effaced names by chemicals, he substituted names of his own fancy for those of the proper payees. This process had evidently impressed him as needless trouble when he doctored Treasurer Thompson's check. The checks in which he did change the names of payees have served as the best guides so far of the amount of his stealings, for they were cashed and returned to the office.

Corr had filled nearly every subordinate place in the office and knew all about its operations. He had been disbursing clerk until four years ago. Then he became chief clerk. His experience enabled him to do the work of the disbursing clerk whenever that clerk was absent, as has happened lately. He was in the regular army service until last August, when Congress by legislation mustered out the general service clerks. Then he was re-employed as an ordinary clerk, and continued his work as usual.

He lived in Brooklyn, with his wife, son, and daughter.

Col. Wood said yesterday that the loss on Corr's frauds and forgeries would not fall on the Government, but on the persons who had cashed the checks or their banks.

Chicago Has an Investigation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The investigation of the State Attorney's office, with particular reference to the acts of Jacob J. Kern, the head of the office, was begun this morning by the Grand Jury. The chief witness was ex-Corporation Counsel Adolf Kraus, who enlightened the jurors as to the published charges of malfeasance in office. He accused Mr. Kern of violating the law in regard to the fees retained and the appropriation of forfeited bonds. He said he had witnesses to prove that the attorney had forced the payment of forfeited bonds and caused much distress thereby.

Coal Prices Not Changed.

At a meeting of anthracite coal agents yesterday it was decided to restrict January production to 45 per cent. of the capacity of the mines, or about 2,300,000 tons.

Prices for January will remain unchanged, at $3.50 for broken coal, $3.60 for egg and chestnut, and $3.75 for stove coal.

The action taken yesterday was due to the satisfactory working of the December programme, by which restricted production and prices, fairly well maintained, rescued the coal trade from demoralization.

Tent Shows to Consolidate.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 28.—James A. Bailey, Nate Salsbury, and W. F. Cody have formed a partnership to consolidate the Wild West and Forepaugh's shows next season, with a capital of $1,000,000. The new partners will have no interest in the Barnum & Bailey show.

Governor of the Bahamas Arrives.

Sir Ambrose Shea, Governor of the Bahamas, and Lady Shea arrived on the steamship Cienfuegos, from Cuba, last evening.

NO PARDON FOR SUTHERLAND

Gov. Flower Says Purity of the Ballot Must Be Preserved—A Blow for State Senator Sullivan.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—An application was made to Gov. Flower to-day by ex-Supervisor Frederick of Gravesend for the pardon of Justice Sutherland, who is serving out a sentence for election frauds practiced in Gravesend. Accompanying Mr. Frederick was Senator Timothy D. Sullivan.

Gov. Flower heard the application, and then said that he had made up his mind to pardon no man who had been convicted of election fraud.

"The purity of elections has got to be maintained," he said, "and in order to enforce this those who debauch the ballot must be punished. The persons who have been caught in the outrages against the franchise of the people will have to take the consequences. This is the only way to keep the elections pure."

It is said that Mr. Sullivan had a number of applications for the pardon of election-law violators, but after he heard the Governor's little speech he refrained from presenting them.

IF THE LIGHT HAD BUT SHONE

WRECKS DUE TO DISCONTINUANCE OF THE SANDS POINT BEACON.

Captain and Pilot of the Stranded Tuckahoe Make Affidavits—Criticism of the Government's Action.

The Government's action in ordering that the beacon on Sands Point be discontinued met with sharp criticism when it was issued Oct. 31. Since then numerous petitions have been signed asking that the light be replaced.

It was urged that the absence of the old landmark meant danger to navigators, but nothing was done to re-establish the beacon.

The three wrecks which now mark that point show that there was good reason for the protests. The most important of these is the steam freighter Tuckahoe, which was stranded off the point during the gale of Wednesday night.

Two affidavits concerning that disaster were yesterday signed in the office of Montague Lessler, 108 Fulton Street. In his affidavit Pilot and Mate L. B. Cranmer says:

About 1:30 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 27, 1894, I heard the trumpet from the Stratford Shoals Middle Ground. I gave the signal to slow the engine so as to have daylight to come into the head of the Sound. About 4:30 o'clock I saw a glimmer of a flash light alone and unaccompanied by any other light. I took it for Norwalk Light. The next thing I saw was the breakers near Sands Point Beach.

There can be no doubt that had the Sands Point Light been in use and lighted I could have readily distinguished my position and have saved the vessel from danger and wreckage. I attribute the beaching directly to the absence of said light.

Ambrose Van Etten, owner and master of the vessel, says in his affidavit:

It is my firm belief that the responsibility for my mishap, as well as the two others near the same point and at the same time, lies with those who have taken from the pilots navigating the Sound so well known a landmark as the Sands Point light.

It has been intimated that a wealthy real estate owner of this city was instrumental in having the light discontinued, the alleged purpose being to secure the tract of land, which is now Government property. The light was established in 1800, and navigators say it is singular that the Government did not discover until last October that there was no use for it.

The lighthouse is situated on the northwest extremity of Manhasset Neck. The light was a fixed white one of the fourth order, and was visible 12¾ miles in clear weather.

FEW LEGISLATORS IN ALBANY

Mr. Fish Claims Seventy Votes for Speaker—Mr. Malby's Confidence.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Few legislators have arrived in town as yet. The Legislature will convene at noon Wednesday next and the caucuses to nominate candidates for Speaker will be held New Year's night in the Capitol.

There is no change in the Speakership fight. Hamilton Fish to-night claims to have seventy votes. Speaker Malby does not detail his strength, but professes that he is as confident as ever of winning. The Speakership headquarters of the several candidates will be opened in the Delevan House to-morrow.

Goldfarb's Letter Caused His Arrest.

David Goldfarb, the son-in-law of Mrs. Lizzie Billick, who died in Ward's Island Insane Asylum from the effects of an assault, on July 16, for the commission of which Thomas Hickey, James Moran, and Dominick O'Connor are under arrest, who saw the assault, and who wrote a letter to the prisoners saying that for $2,000 he would go to Europe and not appear against them, was placed in the House of Detention yesterday.

The letter fell into the hands of Col. Fellows, who caused Goldfarb's arrest.

Claims Against the State Settled.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck has tabulated the result of his labors as attorney for the State Board of Claims. During the year 651 claims were filed, aggregating $700,079, of which 508 were disposed of and awards made amounting to $120,273, or 17 per cent. of the total amount claimed. In 1893 there were 180 claims filed, aggregating $535,613, of which 178 claims were disposed of and awards made amounting to $111,672, or 20 per cent. of the total amount claimed.

Asphyxiated in His Office.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Benjamin F. Patrick, employed in the auditor's department of the Fitchburg Railroad, and formerly General Ticket Agent of the Eastern Railroad and General Passenger Agent of the Louisville and Nashville Road, was found asphyxiated by illuminating gas in his office this morning. It is supposed that he went into the office to do some work and fell asleep without fully turning off the gas. He was fifty-five years old.

The Cruiser Cincinnati's Mishap.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Secretary of the Navy has completed his consideration of the record of the court of inquiry into the grounding of the cruiser Cincinnati on Execution Rock, and has written a letter to Capt. Henry Glass, her commander, which, it is understood, reprimands him in some degree. No further proceedings will be taken in the matter.

A New Mill for Georgia.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 28.—It is announced that the stock of the Whittier Cotton Mills is to be increased from $75,000 to $300,000, and that a new mill of brick, three stories high, will be built in Georgia. Some of the same grades of goods will be manufactured there as in Lowell now.

To Resume Work on Fortifications.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Dec. 28.—Work on the fortifications at Willet's Point, discontinued last September on account of lack of funds, will be resumed as soon as possible after New Year's.

Reception to Novelist Murray.

The New-York Press Club tendered an informal reception to David Christie Murray, the novelist, yesterday afternoon at the club rooms, 120 Nassau Street.

"Remember that this is Hospital Saturday and to-morrow is Hospital Sunday."—Adv.

HIS $6,000 FRIENDSHIP

Inspector Williams Got Money Without an Investment.

A GIFT, HE SUAVELY DECLARES

The President of the Hollywood Whisky Company Took Nothing in Exchange for Favor.

WILLIAMS'S FRIENDS CONGRATULATE HIM

A Climax to His Testimony About Tolerated Lawless Houses—Testimony as to His Official Brutality.

Inspector Williams continued yesterday his attempt to set up his word against that of every man or woman who ever charged him with negligence or corruption.

Included in the list of those whom he designated as liars were ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, the members of a Grand Jury who recommended his discharge from the police force, Dr. Parkhurst, and Capt. Schmittberger, and in a general way every witness before the Lexow committee or any others who ever testified to his discredit.

As a proof of his innocence and with naïvete that was charming, he asked the committee and the citizens of New-York and the whole world to believe that the $5,000 or $6,000 given to him by Fleiss, the President of the Hollywood Whisky Company, in sums of from $100 to $500, was given to him out of pure disinterested friendship, and not as a bribe, nor because Fleiss was the agent of the gamblers and keepers of disreputable houses. As a further proof of his innocence and his ability to perform the duties of a police officer, and his likeness to George Washington, in the latter's little-hatchet days, Inspector Williams swore that he did not know what a "dive" was nor what "slums" were.

But he had heard of them.

Williams Reaches a Climax.

This was a fitting climax to the testimony he had given the day before, in which he had sworn that he could see no contamination for children in disreputable houses that were near schoolhouses.

So Mr. Goff dismissed the Inspector, who went away smiling to receive the congratulations of twoscore of his friends, whose faces beamed with pleasure at his "complete vindication."

It was an engaging spectacle. They crowded about Williams, shook his hand, and patted him on the shoulder, when they were tall enough, and he received their adulation and felt good himself.

Morris Rosenfeld testified that Inspector Williams had refused to hear a complaint against a policeman who had struck him on the head, knocked him down, and kicked him, because he was a "Sheeney." These were Inspector Williams's own words, as sworn to by Rosenfeld.

Martin's Political Transfers.

James J. Martin, President of the Police Board, testified that no agreement had ever been entered into between Tammany Hall and the Liquor Dealers' Association for the protection of the members of the latter organization.

He acknowledged that he made transfers of policemen for political reasons. He did not know of any corruption or bribery in the department, and said the New-York police force was the finest in the world. He reiterated the statement he made in reply to Capt Schmittberger's testimony, to the effect that he had requested the Captain to protect Sadie West for a friend of his. The Commissioner said he had $9,000 in bank, owned the house he lived in, worth $25,000, and had saved $2,000 a year out of his salary.

Capts. Delaney and Ryan entered denials of everything they had been charged with.

This will be the last day of the public hearings by the committee. It is expected that Superintendent Byrnes will be a witness.

Williams Heavily Armed.

Inspector Williams was accompanied by his secretary when he came to the committee room. The secretary had a large bundle of papers which the Inspector probably intended to use in backing up his testimony. He had no occasion to open the package.

Mr. Goff began the examination with questions relating to the Inspector's wealth, and most of the examination was in respect to that period of the witness's life which began with his command of the Tenderloin precinct and extended into his Inspectorship.

Q.—How much money have you in United States bonds? A.—Not a cent.

Q.—How much did you have? A.—About 500.

Q.—Five hundred what—thousand? A.—No—dollars.

Q.—How much is your place in Cos Cob worth? A.—I can't tell you.

Q.—$100,000? A.—No. It is assessed at $12,000.

Q.—How many rooms are there? A.—Seventeen.

Q.—Isn't there a coachman's house? A.—No.

Cos Cob Houses and Rents.

Inspector Williams gave the dimensions of the house as 36 by 42 feet. He said that he had never employed a coachman. There were three houses on the domain, one which he bought for $1,100, rented for $200 a year, and for one which he paid $3,600, and rented for $480 a year.

He declared that a stone

Clave's family on one occasion. The crew numbered three men, but on one occasion, he said, he employed eight men on it. The yacht was entered in a race at that time.

Q.—Your income from the Tenderloin district was $7,000 or $8,000 a year, wasn't at? A.—It was not.

Q.—You have come here prepared to swear that you never received a dollar from anybody, I suppose? A.—I received $5,000 or $6,000 down town once, but I never received any money in the Tenderloin.

Got $6,000 for Nothing.

Q.—From whom did you get that money down town? A.—From Fleiss of Fleiss & Hoey, dealers in stocks, at 47 Broadway.

Q.—What stocks did they deal in? A.—I don't know.

Q.—What did you give him in return for the money? A.—Not a thing.

Q.—Was it a present to you? A.—Not exactly. Mr. Fleiss said he would take a chance in stocks, and, if he was successful, he would give me part of the proceeds.

Q.—Is this the Hollywood whisky, Fleiss? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, this seems to be another case of Gus Tuthill. A.—I don't know about that.

Q.—He put in $200, and got $20,000. You did better than that, didn't you? You made $6,000 out nothing? A.—Yes.

Q.—When was that? A.—In 1878 or 1879.

Q.—Well, now, for the benefit of the suffering poor of this city, at this holiday season, I would like to have you detail the conversation between yourself and Fleiss when he made this offer. A.—I can't tell you.

Q.—It was rather an important conversation, wasn't it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, just give me the gist of it. A.—Well, Mr. Fleiss said that he was dealing in stocks, and he was a friend of mine, and said that if he came out ahead he would give me some money.

Q.—Did you ever give him a dollar? A.—No.

His Kind Friend Fleiss.

Q.—Did you ever invest a dollar in stocks? A.—No.

Q.—How long after your conversation witn him did he give you any money? A.—Oh, it may have been a year, or six months, or three months.

Q.—Whereabouts? A.—It may have been in the Gilsey House. I used to go there to see him every night. He was living there.

Q.—Where were you living? A.—On West Tenth Street.

Inspector Williams said that he thought Commissioner Wheeler lived there at that time, but he said that he never saw Hugh Gardner there. He declared that he had never taken Hugh Gardner through the Tenderloin to show him the sights.

Q.—How much did Fleiss give you? A.—He gave it to me $300, $400, $500, or $600 at a time.

Q.—Did he tell you where it came from? A.—Yes; he said it came from stocks.

Q.—He did not think it necessary to give you checks for the money? A.—I don't know what he thought.

Q.—Did he keep an account with you? A.—No.

Q.—Did you keep an account? A.—No.

Not Corruption Money, He Says.

Q.—Didn't you know that this was simply a pretense for covering up corruption money that was being paid to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—As a police official and a sensible man, and as a matter of fact, don't you know that you could not get money out of stocks without investing a dollar? A.—That was his look out.

Q.—I ask you if you didn't think it was curious that you got money without investing any? A.—I thought Mr. Fleiss was very friendly to me.

A "Good Thing," Says Williams.

Q.—What was your precise impression? A.—I thought it was a good thing.

Q.—What was it that you had done for him that he should be so friendly? A.—Nothing.

Q.—He owed you no money? A.—No; not a dollar.

Q.—How did you look at that transaction, you a Police Captain, whose name was linked with that of a man who was President of a whisky business in which you were said to be interested? Did you not think it was an indelicate thing for you to take money from him? A.—He told me that he got the money from stock speculation.

Inspector Williams said he had heard of public officials getting money which it was claimed they made at horse racing or gambling. At the time of his transactions with Fleiss, he said, he was not interested in the Hollywood whisky, nor did he think Fleiss was President of the company at that time. Mr. Goff, however, declared Fleiss was President or the chief Director in the Hollywood Whisky Company before he was made Foreman of the Grand Jury, and that was in 1878 or 1879. Inspector Williams admitted that this was so. He said also that all the money paid to him by Fleiss was in bills, and that he used it for private purposes.

Q.—You have had all Summer to make up this story, haven't you? A.—I have made up no story. I came here to answer your questions.

Was it a Corruption Fund?

Q.—Don't you know that this money you received from Fleiss was part of the corruption fund raised by the disreputable houses in your precinct? A.—I do not.

Q.—How did Dunlap, who was your ward man, acquire three houses before he died? A.—It was not three, it was two.

Q.—When did you last see Mattie Dunlap? A.—Four or five years ago.

Q.—Did you know Ward Man Dunlap's brother? A.—I did not know he had a brother.

Q.—What! You did not know he had a brother who kept a corner saloon in your precinct? A.—No.

Q.—Why did you send up and get an envelope when Dunlap was dying in the house next to the Haymarket? A.—He died in Forty-eighth Street.

Q.—Well, why did you send up there to his daughter's for an envelope? A.—I did not.

Inspector Williams said he had a bank account in the Bowery Bank, where he had $3,000; that he had deposits of $2,000 in the Seaman's, and $1,000 in the Dry Dock. He had no other accounts that he knew of, and he thought he would know of them if he had them. Possibly his wife might have some.

Williams's Wife's Money.

Q.—She got all her money from you, didn't she? A.—She got it from Peterhead, Scotland.

Q.—How much did she get from Peterhead, Scotland? A.—She got $5,000 that trip. She had an inheritance. More is still due her.

Q.—Well, her brother is at work up here as a clerk in a store on a small salary, isn't he? A.—I suppose he is. I have not seen him for ten years.

Q.—Well, he don't seem to have got much money from Peterhead, Scotland, or he would not be working as a clerk in a store. Where did your wife get the large diamond cross that she used to wear? A.—She never had one.

Q.—Will you swear that she did not? A.—I will not. She might have done so.

Q.—Do you think she could wear one without your knowing it? A.—Yes.

His Wife's Diamond Cross.

Q.—Well, is that the large diamond cross that used to belong to a disreputable woman? A.—I deny that, and brand it as a lie.

Q.—You do not dare trace that cross back with me A.—I don't know anything about the cross.

Q.—Well, did it come from the same source that that large diamond ring you used to wear came from? A.—I never wore a large diamond ring.

Q.—What? Didn't you wear a large diamond ring when you were Captain in the Tenderloin? A.—No, Sir.

The witness held out his hand, on the little finger of which was a small ring with an almost infinitesimal diamond in it. He said that was the only diamond he had ever worn. It had been in his possession sixteen years.

Q.—What became of the ring you took from Mrs. Pattell's finger? A.—I don't know Mrs. Pattell.

Q.—I suppose you will be saying you don't know the French Madame next? A.—I don't know her.

Williams Tries to Quibble.

Q.—What, don't you know Mme. Paret? A.—No; she was Dutch.

Inspector Williams claimed that because Mme. Paret spoke German she was not a Frenchwoman. Mr. Goff thought it was possible that the woman might have spoken several languages besides French and German. The witness also denied any acquaintance with Belle Taylor, otherwise known as Mme. Blood, who was one of the three French women he admitted were in his precinct.

Q.—You know the woman I have reference to? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you not say that she had broken her leg, and was in the hospital, and that you were safe? A.—No, I never said that.

Q.—But you knew about her buying property that she paid $30,000 for, which was more than it was worth? A.—I did not.

The witness could not recollect that the French woman had put an electric light in front of her place, much to the disgust of the other disreputable residences of the block, nor that Dunlap had collected $500 from each of the other places which was to be given to the French woman to induce her to remove the electric light.

The witness had never heard that corruption money was used in his precinct. He knew that disorderly houses existed, but that seemed to be the extent of his knowledge.

Never Heard of a "Dive."

Q.—Did you ever hear of a "dive?" A.—I don't know what a "dive" is.

Q.—Is that a new term? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you never hear of a "dive" before this investigation began?

A.—Oh, I have heard of them, but I don't know what they are.

Q.—What do you think a "dive" is? A.—I couldn't say.

Q.—You know nothing then about the "dive?" A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you, as a Police Inspector of New-York City for many years, under oath before this committee, are willing to go before the people of this city and say that you do not know what a "dive" is? A.—I am.

A $2,500 Present to Williams.

Inspector Williams told about the presentation to him at Lyric Hall of an album that cost $2,500. He said it "leaned in the way of" recognition of his virtues. He said the album was signed by all the Supreme, Superior, and Criminal Court Judges in the city and the principal business men of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. It was given to him after a complaint had been dismissed by the Police Board, by a vote of 2 to 2. It was a political decision, said the Inspector.

"One of the men afterward voted for my promotion."

Police Board "Stand-offs."

Q.—You say the decision of the Police Board was a political one? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many "stand-offs" were there in the Police Board when you were on trial? A.—I don't know. You seem to have a better record of them than I do.

Q.—(Well, we try to keep an honest record, and not like the one that is kept at the Police Headquarters.) Now, can you say that any one of the Justices of any of the courts paid a dollar toward that album? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Don't you know that that money was given by gamblers? A.—I do not.

Some of the Judges who signed the album were Gildersleeve, Lawrence, Van Brunt, and Recorder Smyth.

Inspector Williams said that he did not know who was responsible for getting up the album.

Hewitt's Many Complaints.

Mr. Goff read a letter from Mayor Hewitt to the Police Board, in which he said that he had made complaint about the police force to the department a number of times, especially as to the conduct of the officers in the Twenty-ninth Precinct. He said that the open violation of law had become a common scandal, and he urged a thorough examination of the police force.

Q.—When Mayor Hewitt wrote this letter, did he write what was true or false? A.—Part of it may have been true.

Q.—Well, was it true or was it false? A.—It is not true.

Q.—Then Mayor Hewitt is another one of the men who have lied against you? A.—I don't say so.

Q.—But he wrote that the condition of affairs in your precinct was such as to create a common scandal. Was that true or false? A.—It was untrue.

Williams Says Hewitt Lied.

Q.—Then he told an untruth about you? A.—Yes.

Inspector Williams also said that whatever there was in the presentment of the Grand Jury in 1883 which reflected on him was untrue, and Mr. Goff said that this only added another lot of men to the numbers already designated by the Inspector who were lying about him. In the presentment of the Grand Jury which Mr. Goff read the recommendation was made that Capts. Williams and Allaire be removed from the force "because of their manifest unfitness."

A Lie, the Inspector Declares.

Then came an interruption which bade fair to end in another piece of bully work on the part of the man who has been called the greatest bully on the police force. Mr. Goff called a young man from the back of the room to stand beside him. He asked the Inspector if he knew that young man. Williams replied that he did not. "But," said Mr. Goff, "you watched him when he came into the room."

"I have not done any watching to-day," replied the Inspector.

"No, no more of it than you did up in the "Tenderloin." Now, this young man is a decent, law-abiding citizen. Do you remember his coming before you to make a complaint against an officer—a policeman—and that you asked him how much it would give to settle the case, and you told him to get out? You called him a ——Sheeney,' and said you were tired of hearing complaints from 'Christ-killers.'"

"That is a lie," howled the Inspector.

The young man, who had seated himself behind Mr. Goff during the examination of the witness, jumped to his feet, and hissed through his teeth, "he did say it."

The Inspector nearly jumped out of his chair, and looked as if he would like to throttle the man who dared to brand him before so many people. Chairman Lexow said there must be no interruption of the proceedings by the contending witnesses.

Mr. Goff then read from one of Inspector Williams's reports made to Headquarters the names and numbers of a lot of disreputable houses in his precinct. He said he would not offend the witness's intelligence by asking him if this was a complete report.

Raided Often, Never Closed.

Inspector Williams said that he had not closed the places, but that he was continually raiding them. He referred to them as "alleged" disreputable houses, but Mr. Goff said that there had been enough discussion of the use of that adjective, and he did not care to continue it. Chairman Lexow asked the witness if the report was true as given by several witnesses before the committee, that all that was necessary to do in order to close the houses was for the Captain to tell them not to keep open. Inspector Williams said that was false.

Mr. Goff read from a report of the testimony of Capt. Williams before the Board of Police Commissioners, in which he had said that he had only made two raids on disreputable houses between Feb. 10, 1886, and June, 1887. One of these was on the complaint of an inmate whose clothing had been stolen.

Inspector Williams tried to get out of this predicament by saying that he was out of his precinct during a part of this time. He claimed that he was in the Street Department during this period. Mr. Goff had only to refer to the record to show that he was in the Street Department from 1879 to 1881, which was five years before. The Inspector then gave the dimensions of his yacht, which were 53 feet over all, 17 feet beam, and 7 feet draught, with a tonnage of 40.

He Has No Bonds or Stocks.

The Inspector denied that he had bonds or stocks of any kind, or securities. He remembered that he had an account in the Amsterdam Bank. He thought he had told about all the accounts his wife had in the bank.

Q.—How much are you worth? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Well, approximately? A.—Well, $30,000 or $40,000.

Q.—Does that include your wife's property? A.—It does not include the house in West Tenth Street.

Q.—Have you any interest with your brother at Hunter's Point? A.—No.

Using Sheehan's Influence.

Q.—Did you ever have a talk with Commissioner Sheehan, in which you asked him to use his influence in getting your appointment as a Police Commissioner? A.—I think he spoke to me about a vacancy.

Q.—You did what you could to get the place? A.—No. I would rather be Inspector of Police.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Sheehan that you did not want it? A.—No.

Q.—You let him go on? A.—I don't know what he did.

Q.—He told you he would like to have you made Commissioner? A.—Yes. I told him I would take it if it was offered to me.

Q.—Did you ever talk with your brother about the Sheehan contracts? A.—No.

Inspector Williams said that the tailor from whom he bought his first uniform was Schlesinger, in Houston Street, near Mulberry. The man who got him appointed to the force was John N. Stearns, editor of The Temperance Advocate and the head of the temperance movement in New-York. His ward men in the Tenderloin were Dunlap and Schmittberger.

A General Call of "Liar!"

Q.—Is it not a fact that nearly all the Captains in your precinct were appointed by Commissioner McClave? A.—I don't know anything about that.

Q.—Is it not a fact that every Captain in your precinct paid tribute? A.—That is a lie.

Q.—All the people lied who ever said anything against you? A.—Yes.

Q.—And all that your confidential Ward Man Schmittberger testified to is a big lie? A.—Yes. He was not my confidential ward man. He perjured himself.

Q.—How was it that Schmittberger, who was very friendly to you should have constructed such a circumstantial story respecting your receiving $1,600 from Capt. Martens for his appointment. A.—I cannot tell. He told a lie.

A Specific Call of "Liar!"

Q.—All the men, from Mayor Hewitt and the members of the Grand Jury who drew up a presentment against you down, have lied about you, haven't they? A.—Yes.

Q.—How was it that the Tenderloin came to have that name? A.—Well, that was started by a newspaper reporter. I had been living down in the Fourth Precinct, and when I went up there he came in to see me. I told him I had been living on rump steak, but that I proposed to have tenderloin now. He wrote it up, and that is the way the story started.

Q.—What did you mean by saying that you were going to have tenderloin steak? A.—Well, there were better saloons and restaurants and hotels up there.

Q.—You were still only getting your salary as Police Captain? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, you had to pay for the good things you bought, didn't you? A.—They do not charge much up there.

A Clouded Witness's Testimony.

Mr. Goff reminded the witness that Capt. Carpenter left the force under a cloud, and asked him if he had thought to find out what Capt. Carpenter had paid for the fine house he has at Nyack. Inspector Williams had neglected to get this information. He said that it was not true, as testified to by a cloud of witnesses, that corruption ran riot in the department.

After much coaxing on the part of Mr. Goff he was prevailed upon to say that he would believe the testimony of a number of reputable business men if they swore they had paid tribute to policemen. He also admitted that he supposed the fury which rendered a verdict in the case of Capt. Stephenson had found it on the evidence. He knew nothing about the case of Sergt. Taylor. If corruption arose in his inspection district, it would have been without his knowledge.

Knew Nothing of Blackmail.

Q.—Shalvey swore to levying blackmail for years. Did that blackmail exist without your knowledge? A.—Yes.

Q.—It has been sworn to that policy shops were open in every precinct of your district last year. A.—Oh, I guess that is true.

Q.—And that disreputable houses flourished on the east side in your precinct? A.—I don't believe that they flourished.

Q.—But scores of witnesses swore that they did. A.—They lied.

Q.—In the face of all the corruption and negligence that you have been charged with before this committee, can you still say that all these stories are untrue? A.—Yes; they are all lies.

Inspector Must Have Known.

In reply to a question by Chairman Lexow the witness said the system which Capt. Schmittberger said existed could do so without the knowledge of the Inspector.

Q.—How is that? A.—Well, these are hidden ones.

Q.—Yes; but these facts have been known for years to all citizens in a general way, and complaints have been made to the proper officials? A.—I don't know anything about that.

Inspector Williams denied that he said Dr. Parkhurst lied when the preacher had spoken about disorderly houses being open in the Eleventh Precinct. Mr. Goff referred to the records in which Inspector Williams was reported as having said that what Dr. Parkhurst said was a "malicious lie." Inspector Williams seemed to be much exercised at this. Dr. Parkhurst was the only one of the many who made charges against him that he seemed to have any aversion to calling a liar. He said he knew "Al" Adams, the "policy king" of the west side. Adams had been to his house twice to talk about a wayward son. Mr. Goff said that the records of Ryerson & Brown, liverymen, showed that "Al" Adams, who had an account there, had gone to Inspector Williams's house many times in a cab. Inspector Williams admitted that the liveryman's record ought to be right.

This concluded the examination of Inspector Williams, although Mr. Goff had a mass of data, with the aid of which he could probably have continued the "showing up" of the Inspector indefinitely.

A Witness Afraid of His Life.

Maurice Rosenfeld was then called to the stand. He refused to give the number of the house where he now lived because, he said, that if he did so he would get the same treatment that others did who testified against the police. He said he was afraid of his life under these circumstances, and his fear was so evident that he was told to give his residence to Chairman Lexow in confidence.

He said he was a tailor, and that he knew Inspector Williams very well by sight. About 2 o'clock in the morning, Sept. 2 or 3 of this year, he was standing talking with a soda-water man in Forsyth Street, who was his landlord at the time. He had been out with friends, and was getting his latchkey from his landlord, so he could go up to his room.

A policeman came along and asked him what he was doing there. He told the policeman, who, without any warning, struck him on the head, knocked him down, and then kicked him. At 10 o'clock that same morning, Rosenfeld said, he went to Headquarters to make complaint against the policeman. Inspector Williams asked him how much money he would take to settle the case. He said he had not come to settle it, but to fight for his rights.

"You are a liar," said Williams, according to Rosenfeld's testimony.

Q.—But Inspector Williams testified here that if you made any such charge against him you were a liar? A.—Well, I say that he is a liar.

Rosenfeld said that he had never had any trouble with policemen before.

Captains Fail to Answer.

Mr. Goff, at the opening of the afternoon session, called for Mrs. Martens, wife of the Captain. She did not respond. Mr. Goff then called Capt. Martens, with a like result.

"I have to report," said Mr. Goff, "another case of sickness. The wife of Capt. Martens is sick. I saw him in the City Hall Park this morning."

Mr. Goff next called for Capts. Meakim and Westervelt, neither answered.

Mr. Goff then asked if any messenger had arrived from Capt. Meakim. There was none.

"Evidently our public message," said Mr. Goff, "has not disturbed the Captain."

Capt. Delaney Called.

Mr. Goff called for Capt. Washburn. The Captain was not present, but Capts. Delaney and Ryan responded to their names. Mr. Goff asked Capt. Delaney to take the stand. Capt. Delaney lost an eye many years ago. He was shot by a burglar, but he said his health was not affected by the injury. He was perfectly competent to perform police duty.

Q.—You have bought real estate? A.—Yes.

Q.—When? A.—My wife bought it.

Q.—It was your money? A.—No. She inherited the money from her father's estate. He was John McAuley. He died thirty years ago. I never saw him.

Q.—Then your wife was an heiress when you married her? A.—I didn't know it.

Q.—When did she tell you she had the money from her father's estate? A.—Not till many years later.

Q.—When did your wife buy the property? A.—Twelve years ago.

Q.—It was your property? A.—No.

Q.—When did your wife die? A.—Twelve months ago. She died at 312 West Forty-first Street.

Q.—Do you own the house? A.—No. I own 236 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Q.—How much did you pay for it? A.—Five thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Q.—It was bought this year? A.—No.

Q.—You did buy a house this year? A.—I did not. My wife's brother did. Her money was in it.

Q.—Where is that house? A.—No. 153 East Forty-fifth Street.

Q.—What was the price? A.—Seven thousand dollars down and a mortgage for $10,000.

Q.—How do you know that? A.—Because I was interested in it. My wife was sick, and she thought, if she moved, she would be better.

Q.—Whose money bought it? A.—Mrs. Delaney's.

Mr. Goff's "Irish Bull."

"I am sorry," said Mr. Goff, "your wife is dead, because I don't want to question you about her and her declarations to you. I wish she were living, for the purposes of this investigation. I ask you if you can prove she got the money from her father's estate, and if you do I'll prove you have lied in every word you have uttered on this stand!"

Capt. Delaney's face flushed.

"I received the money from citizens of this city," he said.

Q.—Name one? A.—I received it through the newspapers—The New-York Times and other papers.

"Out of mercy to you, Captain," said Mr. Goff, "we'll let you go. I don't think you are in your right mind. I think your injury has affected your mind. I have always heard of you as being a good officer and a brave man, but you cannot account for the property you have bought since you have been a Captain. You may go."

Capt. Ryan's Money.

Capt. Thomas M. Ryan was the next witness. Mr. Goff's first question staggered him.

Q.—Tell me the name of the woman in the Fifteenth Precinct who occupeid the house with the yellow shades? A.—Who do you mean?

Q.—Don't you remember asking your wardman about her? A.—No.

Q.—Don't you remember drawing $500 from the bank, and paying it to your wardman? A.—Me? Never!

Q.—What bank accounts have you? A.—With the German Savings Bank and the Bleecker Street Bank.

Q.—What bank accounts has your wife? A.—In the Bowery Bank.

Q.—Will you bring those three bank books to the committee in the morning? A.—I will.

Mrs. Hermann's Evidence.

Q.—Did you close up Mrs. Hermann? A.—Yes.

Q.—She said here that you didn't. Did she swear to a lie? A.—She didn't tell the truth.

Q.—She said that others kept open, too. A.—That's not true.

Q.—She ran three houses in West Third Street. A.—She may have done so.

Q.—And you were interested in her to such an extent that you helped her to get away? A.—I never did.

Q.—She paid you or your ward man. A.—She never did.

Q.—She said so? A.—She said she didn't pay me. She said she only saw me once, on the street. There was no harm in that.

Q.—Did she lie? A.—I don't know what she gave to outsiders. She never paid any one for me.

Q.—She said she ran three houses and paid the police $50 a month for each of them. Is that true or false? A.—I can't answer that.

Q.—You won't deny it? A.—It might be possible.

Q.—It might be done without your knowledge? Is that the fact? A.—That is the fact.

Q.—And the same may be true as to all the precincts under your command? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long have you been a Captain? A.—Sixteen or seventeen years, I have been thirty-one years on the force.

Captains May Not Know.

Q.—And blackmail may be paid without the Captain's knowledge? A.—Yes.

Q.—That explains why ward men have got rich and Captains have remained poor? A.—Yes.

Q.—And that is how your ward man, Mullarky, became rich? A.—He was not worth $1,000 when he died.

Q.—He may have spent it, but he did become rich. A.—He beat me.

Q.—Do you mean that he cheated you of your share? A.—No; he was a decent man.

Q.—How about your part in getting Mrs. Hermann off? A.—I hope you don't think me instrumental in that. I was sorry when she went away and glad when she returned. She told you that she never paid me. I can't be held to account for the action of detectives.

Q.—You are "independent?" What real property do you own? A.—I own the house 225 One Hundred and Seventh Street, worth $13,500. The German Savings Bank holds a mortgage on it for $7,000. I also own four lots in Woodlawn Heights, worth $2,000. That is all.

His Gift to His Wife.

Q.—What does Mrs. Ryan own? A.—She owns the house we live in, 318 East Forty-first Street. It was bought for me by William B. Dinsmore, the President of the Adams Express Company, and I gave it to my wife.

Q.—You have a country house up the Hudson? A.—Oh, no.

Q.—Where are you stationed? A.—At High Bridge.

Q.—The reason you were driven from the Fifteenth Precinct was because you didn't pay your Inspector, wasn't it? A.—I don't know. I drove out all the gambling houses.

Q.—Why were you only three months there? A.—I don't know. There was a general shake-up.

Q. (By Senator Lexow)—Could all Captains abolish disorderly houses as well as you? A.—They could if they adopted my method. I get a list of the names of owners and agents of the property, and give it to the District Attorney, who sent notices to them, and then there was no further trouble.

Q. (By Senator Bradley)—Could such houses remain open in you precinct forty-eight hours without your knowledge? A.—They might remain open without my knowledge three or four days.

Superiors Might Not Know.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—If other Captains were as vigilant as you, could blackmail exist? A.—The detectives might be able to collect blackmail without the knowledge of the Captain or the Inspector.

Q.—It has been sworn here that the Police Department is rotten. A.—I wouldn't want to speak on that point. I think the department is not as bad as it has been represented, but there are some bad ones in it.

Q.—What do you say to the blackmail that has been shown here? A.—It is very bad.

Q.—The fact that one of your brother officers is going to State prison is indicative of a bad condition of affairs? A.—It is.

Martin Snapped Up.

There was a murmur of surprise when Mr. Goff called for Commissioner James J. Martin. Mr. Martin had been sitting unobserved in a corner, and he now stepped forward, and edged his way through the crowd to the witness stand.

"I don't think it proper," said Mr. Goff, "to go over old ground with you, but other things have risen since you were last here. The first that I want to ask you about is in relation to testimony given before this committee that liquor dealers discontinued paying blackmail to the police by an arrangement with Tammany Hall."

"I have no knowledge of anything connected with it," said Commissioner Martin.

Q.—In a newspaper of Dec. 17 Mr. Sheehan said the liquor dealers had received a notice not to pay money to the police. Did you know of that? A.—No.

Q.—Didn't you hear of it? A.—I had nothing to do with it.

Q.—Could one Commissioner issue such a notice without the knowledge of his associates? A.—He might have such a conversation with liquor dealers. Yes.

Q.—Do you think it proper for a Police Commissioner to talk with liquor dealers on such a subject? A.—Not if he knows of blackmail.

Q.—Have you a knowledge of blackmail? A.—I have heard rumors.

Q.—Did you ever do anything about them? A.—I never obtained sufficient evidence. I spoke to the Superintendent of Police and told him there were such rumors.

Those Rumors of Blackmail.

Q.—Did you ever direct the Superintendent to investigate such rumors? A.—He said he would.

Q.—Did you receive a report from him? A.—He never gave one.

Q.—Did you speak about it more than once? A.—I spoke to the present and the previous Superintendent.

Q.—But you had the power to institute an investigation yourself? A.—All investigations are made through the Superintendent.

Q.—Under the law you are the head of the department. A.—I have no means at my command.

Q.—Rule 2 of the Police Department says that the Board of Police is the head of the department, and shall exercise all the powers of the department, yet you say that you had no facilities for investigations! A.—No police officer is attached to me, except one messenger. The Superintendent has all that is required.

Q.—Couldn't you call on the detectives? A.—Yes, but I couldn't do so with confidence.

Did Not Like to Interfere.

Q.—Rule 24 makes the Superintendent the executive officer of the department, subject to your orders. You are jealous of your department, and would you not feel called on to institute an investigation? A.—I didn't feel warranted to introduce a resolution in the board. I would first want sufficient facts. There were rumors of liquor dealers paying blackmail.

Q.—You were in conference with representatives of the Liquor Dealers' Association? A.—Never.

Q.—Not with Mr. Tekulsky? A.—Not as a representative of that association.

Q.—With Peter Seeley? A.—No.

Q.—With "Dave" Holland? A.—Not with them together.

Q.—You were in the Hoffman House with them and the Treasurer of the Liquor Dealers' Association? A.—No.

Q.—You attended a meeting with them? A.—I never heard of it except in the Liquor Dealers' newspaper.

Croker's Name Comes In.

Q.—Didn't you and Richard Croker go to the Hoffman House and arrange with the liquor dealers? A.—No.

Q.—Nor to any other place? A.—No.

Q.—You held a conference? A.—No.

Q.—Or Mr. Croker? A.—No.

Q.—Did you never hear of such a conference? A.—Never, except in the paper I mentioned.

Q.—Did you hear of the arrangement that liquor dealers should display certificates of membership in the association, which would exempt them from payment to the police? A.—I never did.

Q.—That, instead of paying police blackmail, the liquor dealers should give Tammany Hall their support at election? A.—I supposed Tammany got that support, any way. I was never a party to that arrangement.

Capt. Doherty's Trial.

Q.—Yes. By the way, in regard to the trial of Capt. Doherty and others at Headquarters, isn't it a fact that some Sergeants told you that Mrs. Thorow had gone on bonds for women arrested in her house? A.—Never. Doherty's statement to that effect on the trial was untrue. I wouldn't have permitted it.

Q.—He stated that you told him to go and do as Senator Roesch said he was to do. A.—Never.

Martin's Conflict with Byrnes.

Q.—Do you remember when, just before the election, in 1892, you and the Superintendent had a conflict at Headquarters? A.—It was only a small conflict.

Q.—He issued orders which you countermanded? A.—No.

Q.—Didn't you tell the Captains not to obey them? A.—I did not. There was no such division.

Q.—What was the actual condition of affairs? A.—A short time before the election the Superintendent told me he was going to instruct the Captains about the election, and he showed me a circular. I read it and said it was all right. I said I'd like to be present at the meeting, and he said he would be glad to have me. At 3 P. M., on the Sunday before the election, the Captains assembled and the Superintendent read the circular to them, commenting as he saw fit upon it. He then asked me if I had anything to say to the Captains. I preferred not to speak, but thought I would say a word to the Captains. I said the election was to be an important one, and that I hoped they would do everything in their power to keep order and that any one committing a breach of the peace, whether a citizen or a United States Marshall, should be locked up. Then the Superintendent said it was dangerous to interfere with the United States Marshals, who had a great and absolute power under the statute, and that the police should be careful not to get into conflict with them. I said nothing back.

Q.—Didn't you say to the Captains to make arrests or not, as they saw fit, irrespective of the United States Marshals? A.—No.

Martin's Clear Skirts.

Q.—It is a matter of comon notoriety that for ten years no man could get on the police force except he paid for it? A.—So far as I am concerned, no man could get on it who did pay. I have kept my skirts clear.

Q.—Did you ever hear that the board was interested as individuals in the appointments of Captains? A.—I heard such rumors.

Q.—That Captains bought their appointments? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever investigate such rumors? A.—No. It was a delicate matter to bring up such questions in the board.

Q.—It is a matter of common notoriety that since your connection with the department Captains have paid. A.—The Commissioners know less than outsiders about such matters.

Q.—It has been sworn here that the Police Department is rotten to the core. A.—I am sorry to be connected with the department while such testimony is being given.

Q.—The evidence is overwhelming that blackmail and bribery have been practiced for twelve years. A.—I say that no act of mine has contributed to that state of things.

Q.—Couldn't it have gone on and continued forever if this committee had not come here and the Commissioners still have remained ignorant of it? A.—Yes. I am sorry to say so.

Appointments for Friends.

Q.—With regard to the appointment of men, you were influenced rather by their political backers than by their civil service record? A.—All things being equal, I accepted the recommendation of my political friends.

Q.—And in preference to the civil service? A.—Yes.

Q.—We have here letters recommending such applicants. We have made a digest of them, and we find that you appointed the following number of men indorsed by friends under various classifications:

From Tammany Hall club, 123; recommendations on Senate paper, 41; Assembly letters, 32; County Clerk's office, 12; Sheriff's office, 18; Commissioner of Jurors, 5; Fire Department, 1; Tax Department, 1; Board of Aldermen, 65; Police Justices, 35; Aqueduct Commission, 1; Civil Justices, 10; Chief Clerk Carroll, of Court of General Sessions, 18; Quarantine Commission, 2; Union League Club, 1; Special Sessions, 3; Health Department, 1; Water Purveyor, 1; Mayor, 1; City Court Judge, 3; Civil Service Board, 1; Street Cleaning Department, 10; Commissioners of Charities and Correction, 18; Bureau of Combustibles, 1; Excise Board, 19; Department of Docks, 1; Register's office, 8; Board of Education, 1; Department of Buildings, 1; Public Works Department, 6; State Improvements, 1; Manhattan Club, 1; members of Congress, 3; Surrogate's office, 1; Superior Court, 1; Common Pleas, 1; Corporation Counsel, 6; City Chamberlain, 1; District Attorney, 4; Coroner, 1.

The following are applications sent to you by politicians:

John F. Carroll, 20; T. J. Campbell, 3; J. D. Crimmins, 3; T. A. Crimmins, 3; Richard Croker, 3; J. Sergeant Cram, 2; Justice W. H. Burke, 20; Alderman Brown, 21; Joseph Blumenthal, 2; Henry E. Finn, 2; E. T. Fitzpatrick, 7; Samuel J. Foley, 5; James Fitzpatrick, 4; R. P. Flower, 2; George Ehret, 3; Thomas J. Dunn, 11; Alderman Dooley, 14; William Dalton, 17; Moses Dinkelspiel, 4; John C. Munzinger, 5; Bourke Cockran, 1.

Munzinger and Extortion.

Q.—By the way, speaking of Munzinger, do you remember he was indicted for extorting $500 from Lucy McCarty, and that he divided the money with the Captain? A.—No.

Q.—Did the Board of Police Commissioners call the Captain to account? A.—There was no such information. I understood her house was closed.

Q.—When she paid the $500? A.—Yes.

Q.—But here's a public official charged with such an offense? A.—No such charge was ever made before the Commissioners.

Q.—The charge was that the money was divided between Munzinger, Conny Smyth, and the Captain. I never heard that the Captain had anything to do with it. The District Attorney should have sent the information to the board.

Q.—So the board never took action? A.—The board never knows what testimony is given before the Grand Jury.

Q.—I find that W. W. Hinkley recommended three applicants for the force. Here is a letter on Murray Hill Hotel letter paper, saying he would like to have John R. Horton passed in his examination and asking you to please help him. What became of Horton? A.—I gave him a set of application papers.

District Leaders' Influence.

Q.—I find the names of all the district leaders in this list. Senator Roesch recommended twenty-one and George W. Plunkitt thirty. Here is a letter from William Sulzer recommending John J. Murphy. He writes that Murphy's average is low and he wishes a letter to Commissioner Ackerman to pass him at a new examination, and he closes by saying: "His appointment will be a help to our organization." A.—I gave him new application papers, I suppose.

Q.—Because it would help the organization? A.—I suppose so. I plead guilty.

A Letter from Gov. Flower.

Q.—Here is a letter from Gov. Flower, dated Oct. 17, 1890. He says:

"The bearer, John Fitzgerald of Jefferson County, who has been on the Democratic County Committee for five years, wants to be a policeman. If you can aid him I will be much obliged. Yours, R. P. Flower."

So you are subject to Jefferson County politicians too? A.—And other counties also.

Q.—New-York is a stamping ground for politicians from all parts of the State? A.—Yes, of both parties.

The World's Fair Police.

Q.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles told me that Col. Rice of the United States Army organized the World's Fair police and made it a rule not to accept the recommendation of any public man, with the results that the World's Fair had the best police force ever organized on this continent. A.—I don't believe that.

Q.—But Gen. Miles is a soldier and a gentleman, and he spoke from his own knowledge. I ask you to contrast that force with the police of New-York. A.—I say that physically and intellectually the police of New-York cannot be excelled by any force organized by Col. Rice or any one else.

Q.—But we have proof that the New-York force is the most depraved body of men on the continent. There have been and investigating committees in other cities as yet.

J. Sergeant Cram's Letters.

Mr. Goff read letters from J. Sergeant Cram recommending J. F. Brady for the force, saying Brady was foreman of Patrick Ryan's box factory, and at the bottom he added: "He is a T. H. Democrat."

Q.—Ryan paid money to the police? A.—He didn't know who he paid it to.

Q.—He did know, and we know, too. It has been sworn here that Captains of precincts collected money from disorderly houses, policy dealers, gambling houses, lumber merchants, merchants, sailmakers, bootblacks, green-goods dealers, fruit venders, soda-water fountains, year after year, and you say such things could be done without your knowledge? A.—Yes.

Q.—That money could be collected for Police Captains' appointments? A.—Yes.

Q.—And that Captains paid to Inspectors their portion of the corruption fund without your knowledge? A.—Yes.

He Made No Investigation.

Q.—Did it ever occur to you to investigate which Captains paid? A.—No.

Q.—It has been testified that you protected disorderly houses, notably Sadie West's, and that you compelled Capt. Schmittberger to send a man to apologize to her. A.—I didn't interfere to protect Sadie West. I interfered at the request of a friend of mine, who belongs to the same club. I am ready to give his name, if the committee wants it. I told the Captain that I wished he would investigate the matter, and report if the man had no business there. He reported to me that my friend was correct.

Q.—Wasn't it sufficient for the Captain to know that a Commissioner was interested? A.—I told him to do his duty.

Q.—The Captain said you compelled him to make the man apologize? A.—That is absolutely untrue.

Q.—Why should the Captain try to injure you? A.—Because I tried to have De Gann reinstated at the French Line Pier. I was unsuccessful.

Q.—Can a Captain defy a Commissioner? A.—I don't see why he couldn't. I left it to the Superintendent, who reported that De Gann was removed for good reasons.

Q.—Has the Superintendent ever failed to perform his duty? A.—I have nothing to say about that. He seems vigilant and active.

Q.—But if you performed your duty and the Superintendent performed his this lamentable condition of affairs could have been prevented? A.—I never contributed to what has been brought to light here. That is a hard question to answer.

Q.—Is there any friction between the administrative and executive branches of the department? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then you must have worked in unison. Do you yet h

NEW PUBLICATIONS

WRIGHT'S LIFE OF DEFOE

THE LIFE OF DANIEL DEFOE. By Thomas Wright. 8vo. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. $3.75.

Readers who recall Mr. Wright's biography of Cowper will know what to find in this extended sketch of the career of Defoe. Mr. Wright is a schoolmaster at Olney. He was possessed of the fullest enthusiasm concerning Cowper and things Cowperian. There probably never lived a man who knew more things about Cowper than he, all the great facts, all the little facts, all the suspected, but unproved, facts, all the rumors and all the idle gossip. He has learned all there is to learn about them all, and when it has been necessary he has hunted them down, doing pioneer work. Mr. Wright delights in this kind of labor, and he excels in it. Men are apt to excel in that work in which they find delight.

We read that biography of Cowper, and somehow rose from the task with a want of something still pressing upon us. Mr. Wright had crowded into his book more facts than ever we had seen before, but the want was there still. The truth is the book contained the material for a biography, and in itself was not a biography in any true sense of the term. The lumber and the stone, the mortar and the roofing, all were there, but no building had been constructed. Mr. Wright is not a biographer. He is a collector of biographical material. This latter office he fills to our entire satisfaction. He adorns it.

The present work differs not from the earlier ore. It embraces the material for a life of Defoe, but it is not a life—at least, not in the sense that biography is an art greater than carpentry. Mr. Wright has labored long and devotedly at his task, and within the range of his vision has labored well. The reader will search in vain elsewhere for the facts with which these pages are crowded. We may safely anticipate the time when other writers will go to Mr. Wright as builders go to the "material men," and every honor is due him exactly within these limits. Beyond them we cannot go.

The art of biography implies many things. Whether we view it as practiced by a Boswell on a scale of grandeur, or by a Southey on a tiny scale, or whether we think of Froude and his "Carlyle," of Lockhart and his "Scott," or to take example from our own land and day, whether we view it in a Schurz writing of Clay, or a Shepard writing of Martin Van Buren, we find in them all fusion of parts, sharpness of outline, grasp of every detail—in a word, we recognize a firm and a masterful hand. But with Mr. Wright, much as we admire his industry, and interesting as his facts frequently are, he is not an artist, he is not a master, he is not truly a writer of biography.

ANOTHER GERMAN SHAKESPEAREAN

THE WOMEN OF SHAKESPEARE. By Louis Lewes, Ph. D. Translated from the German by Helen Zimmern. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

This is the work of a learned and sensible German who seems to have devoted thought and study for many years to the plays of Shakespeare and to have kept himself well informed of all recent German theories and critical research, at least. He writes, evidently, because he loves his subject, and is impelled by an uncontrollable desire to talk about it. The thoughts he puts before us do not burn or glitter, but they are sensible. The work has been translated into sound English by one who probably thinks the book will largely add to the appreciation of Shakespeare among people born to his language, which is very doubtful, considering the vast number of English books on the subject now at hand.

Though in his preface Dr. Lewes seems to infer that most of his German readers know their Shakespeare well, the manner and form of his essays suggest that they were written for people with no great knowledge of the subject. He attempts to cover the whole Shakespearean field in some fashion, and gives room to comments and facts that have been repeated over and over again. He has essays on English life and thought in Shakespeare's day, on the English stage before his advent, and on the known facts of his life. These are all clear, sensible, and sufficiently minute, but his brief remarks on the Baconians show that he has but a glimmering idea of their creed and its later-day ramifications. His statement of his belief that the author of the sonnets wrote the plays and that no one denies that Shakespeare wrote the sonnets is so inadequate that one regrets that he did not leave the Baconians severely alone, rather than thus give them an excuse for fresh discussion. But the book frequently shows that Dr. Lewes is not thoroughly familiar with the most recent English and American Shakespearean scholarship, as in his remarks concerning the disputed authorship of the three parts of "Henry VI." in which he takes substantially the ground taken by all recent critics of repute, but with evident lack of knowledge of facts they have established.

Dr. Lewes's chronological classification of the plays, for the sake of making "periods" in the poet's life, is purely arbitrary. He differs in this even from the learned Delius. In the first period Dr. Lewes places not only "Titus Andronicus," "The Comedy of Errors," "The Taming of the Shrew," and three parts of "Henry VI.," but "Pericles" as well, while he carries the juvenile "Love's Labor's Lost" over to a second period where he places it with not only "The Two Gentlemen," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Merchant of Venice," the best of the comedies, and such of the histories, except "Henry VIII.," of course, as he notes at all, but also with "All's Well," a mature, if disagreeable, work, which surely belongs to the age of "Hamlet," "Julius Caesar," and "Measure for Measure." The third period Dr. Lewes gives up to the Roman tragedies and the "great" tragedies and what he calls the "mixed dramas," including "Measure for Measure," as well as "A Winter's Tale," "Cymbeline," "The Tempest," and "Henry VIII." He gives us not only his own impressions and analyses of the female characters in these plays, and the poems of "Venus and Adonis" and "Lucrece," but lucid sketches of the plots of the plays, and his volume in the original must form an excellent and comprehensive introduction to the study of Shakespeare by Germans, though for English students there are many abler and better books written in their own language.

PASTIMES OF AN OLD GENTLEMAN

TALK AT A COUNTRY HOUSE; FACT AND FICTION. By Sir Edward Strachey, Bart. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Sir Edward S. Strachey, Bart., who dedicates this book to his children, is represented in the frontispiece, taken from a painting by one Henry Strachey, as a benignant-looking old gentleman, with a pointed white beard, standing in a wainscoted hall. Portraits of his ancestors, by Lely, perhaps, look down upon him, and a sagacious cat watches him from a respectful distance. He wears spectacles, and leans on a stout walking-stick; on his head is a soft felt hat with a narrow brim and high crown, and his black frock coat is loose and ancient. He holds in one hand a copy of a periodical, which we take to be The London Athenaeum, as its page is too large for Notes and Queries.

Sir Edward's talks in a country house consist of conversations in Somersetshire between a country Squire and one Foster, whose vague personality, the reader at first infers, thinly veils the identity of Sir Edward, until he presently discerns that the venerable author is also the Squire. Both halves of Sir Edward's ego are great readers and prodigious talkers, and their range of subjects is large and varied.

Ancient England and the literary quality of "Love's Labor's Lost;" the comparative merit of the two forms of Berowne and Biron; Ben Jonson and Persian poetry; the Strachey family, and its old portraits; English politics, love, and marriage; Tennyson's poetry and his friendship with Maurice; Camelot and the Round Table, and the arrowheaded inscriptions are only a few of the main topics, the discussion of which suggests many others. It seems that one of the chapters, the first, appeared as a magazine article in Fraser's about half a century ago; and Sir Edward has been a contributor to The Atlantic Monthly in recent years. His little book belongs to the same order of literature as the pleasant ramblings on beaten tracks and in the by-ways of Isaac Disraeli. Such books are hardly in fashion nowadays, but they are more congenial companions for the leisure moments of cultivated folks than many that are popular.

A STATEN ISLAND BUDDHIST

THE GREAT REFUSAL; Being Letters of a Dreamer in Gotham. Edited by Paul Elmer More. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

The contents of this book are supposed to be parts of letters written, in prose and verse, by an odd young man, whose earthly sufferings are now happily over, to a lady he loved, but from whose attractions he fled, because he became a Buddhist, and was heroic enough for "the great refusal"—to reject material nature and give himself up to spiritual contemplation. And this, too, on Staten Island! Mr. Paul Elmer More, who signs this volume as editor and dates his explanatory introduction from Cambridge, Mass., says he knew both the strange young man and the lady whom the merciful Buddha, by capturing her sweetheart, saved from a most unhappy fate. Mr. More declares that the young man was born in New-York City, studied at Columbia College, and was for a year a teacher in a city school, after which he retired to Staten Island. He had a large, high head, cold, abstracted, repellant eyes, and a soft mouth and chin, "the curve of the lips wavering between melancholy and sarcasm." We infer that when the curve of a man's lips thus wavers there is no hope for him.

Mr. More frankly says of his departed friend that he was both an egotist and a dreamer, to which we should like to add, if the custom of this newspaper permitted the use of slang, that he was also a jimdandy. In one of his supposed letters to the young lady he states that he was first attracted to her by the extreme beauty of her brother, who was one of his pupils, and he states, also, as a singular coincidence, that just before meeting her, when he was in Trinity Churchyard one day, counting the graves, presumably, he saw in the street a "wonderfully radiant lady," whom he followed till she was lost in the crowd on Broadway.

Mr. Paul Elmer More asks us to believe that, after his friend's death, the lady handed over to him these silly letters and verses for publication. This story may be true, of course, and, if so, it would be difficult to say which was the least sensible, Mr. More or the lady. But the practical person who glances over this preposterous book—no one will ever read it—will quickly decide that Mr. More is his own Buddhist, and that the fair rejected, her beautiful brother, and the radiant being of Broadway are alike mythical beings, and that, having on hand a lot of juvenile verses, Mr. More has dressed them up in this queer fashion to make them salable, and actually got them in the market, where, however, they will be a drug.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MR. SMITH."

"PLOUGHED," AND OTHER STORIES. By L. B. Walford. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

Mrs. Walford, since her "Mr. Smith" placed her among popular writers of English fiction, has held her own bravely. She never startles her readers with a new idea, or shocks them by taking a perverted view of social conventions, but she tells a story about ordinary people in a manner that interests and amuses from first to last, and is generally satisfying in the dénouement. In the present volume she offers four short stories, one of them of sufficient length to be called a "novelette," which had all doubtless delighted thousands of the British middle class in various periodicals before appearing in their present form.

One, that which gives the book its unattractive, and, to American readers, unintelligible title, narrates the experience of a conceited youth, spoiled by fond and wealthy parents, whose flamboyant career receives a sad check when, in his twentieth year, he fails in the "little go" at Oxford. Thereafter, for a time, life seems hollow to him. His self-conceit is such that he fancies everybody is thinking of his failure. He rejects pity and encouragement. Having cast a gloom over the Christmas house party at home, he goes off to Galloway to shoot ducks and other birds. Bird shooting in Scotland in midwinter soon grows monotonous, and our hero is glad to learn that there is a remarkably pretty girl at the manse in the neighborhood of his shooting lodge. The girl is as good as betrothed to a stalwart Scotch factor, but the fascination of gay youth, London-made clothes, and diamond shirt studs—although Oxford bred and the son of a wealthy Baronet, this youth does wear diamond shirt studs—prove irresistible. So the flirtation goes on, and the factor's noble heart is breaking, till one day the gay youth tries to sail a boat. Then comes the factor's innings; a gale at sea, high waves, and a cockleshell boat, with an ignoramus who can't swim much at the helm; strong arms, a stout heart, and a wealth of nautical information; rescue, repentance, and a life of good works.

Another story is about another Oxford youth, who wins first place in a civil-service examination, and is a victim of love at first sight. All the stories are amiable in tone, soundly orthodox, and well told.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. J. B. Bury of Trinity College, Dublin, who is preparing the new edition of Gibbon, will contribute an elaborate introduction, with numerous foot notes and appendices.

—The Critic's "Lounger" says that Mrs. Burton Harrison received 7½ cents per word for her "Bachelor Maid." The 60,000 words thus yielded her $4,500.

—A memoir of the late John Lord, the historian and lecturer, will be prepared by the Rev. Dr. Alexander S. Twombly of Newton, Mass. Fords, Howard & Hulbert announce that Dr. Twombly "would gladly receive memoranda of fact, letters from Dr. Lord, &c., and, in all cases where it is requested, would carefully preserve and return such material after having copied from it what might suit his purposes."

—Dr. W. H. Russell, the veteran war correspondent, will publish a volume of reminiscences of the Crimean war, based on some papers he has recently contributed to The English Army and Navy Gazette.

—Joel Chandler Harris said recently of Richard Malcolm Johnston: "I think the time will come in the very near future when those who make the literary opinion of this country will see and acknowledge that Col. Johnston stands at th ehead of those who have created characters that live and move and have their being. This all will see when the time comes, but it is left for those who enjoy his friendship to know what a tribute God has paid to humanity in creating this man, whose lovable qualities are past all description."

—With the publication of "A Mild Barbarian," Mr. Edgar Fawcett's record in point of number of books written and published now stands at forty-three—a statement which will probably surprise even those who await with most interest the appearance of a new work from his hands.

—The catalogue is now ready at Bangs & Co.'s of the third part of the library of the late Nelson J. Waterbury. This part comprises a large collection of books and pamphlets relating to the general and local history of the United States before the Revolution and after.

—An interesting pamphlet, just published by the Church Temperance Society, is the "Social Statistics of a Parish." The statistics have been compiled by Robert Graham, Secretary of the society, and collected under his supervision. The pamphlet gives a complete account of the condition of the inhabitants of the St. Augustine district of Trinity Parish, which extends from East Fifth Street to Canal and from Broadway to Essex Street. The account includes the nationality, religion, work, wages, rooms, rents, &c. It is the result of twelve months' work and an outlay of over $2,000. A copy of the pamphlet is being sent to the different city parishes, with a circular, signed by Henry Satterlee, Irving Grinnell, Pascal Harrower, and Robert Graham. The circular advises similar investigations in all large parishes in the city as an "aid in dealing intelligently with the serious problems that present themselves in the work of the church."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

MONISM AS CONNECTING RELIGION AND SCIENCE. "The Confession of Faith of a Man of Science. By Ernest Haeckel. From the German. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 80 cents.

HERALD SERMONS. By George H. Hepworth. 12mo. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

CHILDREN'S SINGING GAMES. Collected and Edited by Alice B. Gomme. Pictured in black and white. By Winnifred Smith. Second series. Long 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

THE BIRTH, LIFE, AND ACTS OF KING ARTHUR, OF HIS NOBLE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE, THEIR MARVELOUS CONQUESTS AND ADVENTURES, &c. The Text as Written by Sir Thomas Malory and Imprinted by William Caxton and now Spelled in Modern Style. With an introduction by Prof. Rhys and embellished with many original designs by Aubrey Beardsley. Two volumes. 4to. New-York: Macmillan & Co.. $7 per volume.

KNABE
PIANOS.
Holiday Exhibition of New Artistic Styles, combining Highest Development in Musical and Decorative Art.
148 Fifth Avenue.

J. LICHTENSTEIN & SONS' FAILURE

A Great Surprise to Creditors—Sale of the Entire Stock to Ehrich Brothers.

The failure of J. Lichtenstein & Sons, dealers in dry goods at 64 and 66 West Twenty-third Street, and 273 to 285 Grand Street, and the sale of the firm's entire stock of goods to Ehrich Brothers, of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, was a great surprise to the firm's creditors, as they had no intimation of any trouble.

The liabilities of the firm are placed at $450,000, with assets yet to be determined. Many of the creditors in this city took steps yesterday to protect their claims.

Herman Joseph began two suits against the firm yesterday for creditors whose claims aggregate $2,700. He criticised the prevailing practice of merchants selling out for cash, and stated that he had prepared a bill, to be introduced in the Legislature, to stop the practice by preventing merchants from selling goods in any other than the usual business way unless the seller files in the County Clerk's office an affidavit that he is not insolvent, and that the sale is not made to prevent the property from being reached by creditors. Mr. Joseph said some goods were sold which belonged to persons having departments in the store, but it was stated that these will be paid for on Monday out of the money received from Ehrich Brothers.

Twenty creditors, whose claims aggregate $65,000, have put them in the hands of Blumenstiel & Hirsch for legal action.

One cause of the failure is said to be the rent of the Grand Street stores. The firm continued to sell silks, dress goods, and millinery there, but rented out all the other departments to various persons, the place being called The Fair. It is said that during the past two months four persons who had departments there have failed.

The partners in the firm are Abraham, David, Isaac and Jacob, all of whom had been brought up in the business. Abraham became a partner with his mother, Johanna Lichtenstein, in March, 1882. When Mrs. Lichtenstein died, in July, 1892, she left her estate and her interest in the business to her four sons and a daughter. It is stated that Jacob Lichtenstein is now in Europe, where he went some time ago to buy goods, and it is also said that some of the buyers for the firm only recently went to Europe to make purchases.

The Sheriff yesterday received three writs of replevin against the firm in favor of the following creditors: Carl Eggebrecht, $4,718; Elie Weill, $1,600, and Simon Weil, $1,978.

Mr. Putzel of Rose & Putzel, attorneys for the firm, said yesterday that the liabilities are about $450,000, but he would not state any figures as to the amount of assets. He also declined to state the amount of money for which the stock was sold to Ehrich Brothers, but said that the money had been turned over to various banks and confidential creditors. The book accounts of the firm, he said, have also been transferred to the banks. The claims of the banks were about $120,000. The firm, he said, owned no real estate. When asked what assets were left for the general creditors, he replied that he could not tell.

Register Thomas Kenna's Bill.

The Kings County Board of Estimate seems to have a hard nut to crack in the bill of Register Thomas Kenna for $16,359.40 to finish the work of re-indexing the books and papers in the Register's office.

Mr. Kenna yesterday submitted a detailed statement, with which Mayor Schieren said he was not satisfied, as he understood the work had not been done. Mr. Kenna replied that the work had been done, and then the Mayor thought that the Register had no right to do work of this kind without the permission of the Board of Estimate. The matter went over until to-day.

Genuine Pond's Extract
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY
For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Colds, Catarrh and ALL PAIN.
POND'S EXTRACT is highly recommended by physicians as an ANTISEPTIC; being non-poisonous, it can be used as freely as desired.
GENUINE CURES. IMITATIONS DO NOT.

DRIVER WAS NOT PUNISHED

HIS PITIABLE CONDITION AROUSED COMPASSION IN COURT.

Blind and Mentally Deranged When Arraigned for Sentence—Had Pleaded Guilty to Forgery.

There were not many dry eyes in the courtroom when the story of Christopher M. Driver was told yesterday. Even Judge Cowing, who presided, and who hears and sees so much that is sad and pathetic, was affected.

Blind, broken down in health, and shattered mentally, poor Driver was arraigned for sentence in Part III. of General Sessions. He had pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree, the offense having been committed under most peculiar circumstances.

Driver had been the New-York agent for J. E. Bates & Co., of Nashville, Tenn., and had also acted for Saxton & Co. of Nashville. A short time ago he had a check for $125 cashed by Gustav Frank, bartender for Fred Knief of 27 Whitehall Street. The check was drawn to the order of Saxton & Co., by John L. Hamilton & Sons. The indorsement was pronounced forgery and Driver was arrested.

For two years Driver's health began to fail and his sight became impaired. He had been, according to all accounts, a careful, honest, industrious man. His poor health affected his mind. He indorsed the check, it is said, in the full belief that he had authority to do so. A score of letters handed to the Judge testified to the previous good character of the man.

The prisoner's wife, who accompanied him, was kept outside of the courtroom. Her distress was so pronounced that it was feared she would make a scene. It was with difficulty that she was persuaded to remain away from the side of her husband even for an instant.

L. P. Sifter of 61 West Eighty-second Street, wrote to Judge Cowing that if he would suspend sentence Driver would be taken care of by friends and sent to his mother, who owns a large farm near Nashville, and who is willing and able to take care of him.

Judge Cowing said the case was one which could not fail to arouse the deepest human sympathy. He was satisfied from the letters and testimonials received that there was no criminal intent on the part of the prisoner, and, in any event, Driver could never repeat the offense.

The ends of justice would be fully served if sentence was suspended. He then allowed Driver to go with his friends.

WILL NOT REMOVE RECEIVERS.

Judge's Decision in the Suit Against the Jarvis-Conklin Company.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, has handed down his decision on the motion to remove the receivers of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company in the suit of Benjamin M. Fowler. It is as follows:

"The papers submitted on the original motion, as well as those upon which the present application is based, have been examined, and the opinion heretofore expressed (63 Fed. Rep. 888) remains unchanged. No sufficient cause is shown for the removal of the receivers first appointed, nor is any necessity apparent for referring it to a Master to take proofs on the points suggested and already so fully covered by affidavits on both sides. The motion to remove the receivers first appointed is denied.

"The new receiver appointed by the court, ex proprio motu, to fill a vacancy caused by the voluntary withdrawal from further administration of the affairs of the receivership, in no way relieved himself or his bondsmen from full accountability for all his transactions as receiver, nor himself from like accountability for any action as an officer of the company before its affairs were taken charge of by the court. The fact that the intervening petitioner was not notified in advance of the court's action, nor consulted as to the selection of the new receiver, is no ground for reversing that action, there being nothing to show unfitness or incompetence in the individual selected.

"If the question of appointing receivers were now before the court as an original application upon all the papers now on file, the course best fitted to secure a careful and intelligent administration of the extensive and complicated business of winding up the affairs of the corporation would indicated the selection of receivers, one of whom was wholly unconnected with its prior administration and the other thoroughly familiar with the same. The receivership is now thus constituted, and no sufficient reason to change its composition is shown."

The motion to vacate the order of Oct. 11 of this year, the court concludes, is therefore denied.

FAYERWEATHER WILL CASE.

Final Judgment Entered—Costs and the Extra Allowances.

Final judgment was entered yesterday by Judge Truax in the Fayerweather will litigation, which he recently decided against the trustees and in favor of the twenty institutions of learning mentioned in the ninth clause of the will.

The plaintiffs are to recover judgment from the trustees, the costs of the action, and the extra allowance of $2,000, such costs to be taxed out of the trust funds in the hands of the trustees.

The costs and extra allowance were the subject of much discussion between Judge Truax and the twenty lawyers that were on hand, representing the various litigants. The Judge finally decided that Stephen P. Nash appeared for all the colleges, and granted him costs and an allowance of $1,000. The same was allowed to William Blakie, as the attorney for Mrs. Lucy Fayerweather and the two nieces, Miss Fayerweather and Mrs. Mary W. Achter. Costs were also allowed to Redding & Kiddle, the attorneys for the Northwestern University, and an extra allowance of $100, which was taken from the sum given to Mr. Blakie.

Mr. Blakie announced that he had instruction at once to begin an appeal, and Judge Truax gave him thirty days to make a case for appeal.

NOTES FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—John McChristie, a veteran, who claims that he was unlawfully discharged from his position as foreman of a gang of laborers in Central Park, yesterday made an application to Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, for a writ of mandamus directing the Park Commissioners to reinstate him.

—Cornelius B. Griffith pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree on Dec. 20, and yesterday was sentenced to three years and three months in State prison by Judge Fitzgerald, in Part II. of General Sessions. Griffith forged the name of Ewall Brothers. He made partial restitution.

—Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday signed an order directing the Controller to hold out of money due Thomas Barry, a contractor, $200, and pay the same to Morris Canavan, in a suit brought by the latter.

FEDERAL COURTS.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Adjourned cases. 1—Fletcher vs. Drew. 2—Electric Construction Company vs. Scott. 4—Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Company vs. Continental Insurance Company. 5—Ferguson vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor, and North Michigan Railway Company. 6—Chappell vs. Crimora Manganese Company. 7—William Rogers Manufacturing Company vs. R. W. Rogers Company. 8—Chappell vs. Crimora Manganese Company. 9—Haan vs. Belee y Nelson D Company. Cases Noticed.—10—Gould Metal Company vs. Kroder. 11—National M. Company vs. Brewster. 12—Everett vs. Haulenbeck. 13—Chappell vs. Crimora Manganese Company. 14—E. Cusenier Company vs. Steinhardt. 15—Lowell Manufacturing Company vs. Keveney. 16—E. Cusenier Company vs. Cella. 17—Same vs. Van Vorst. 18—Same vs. Kigney. 19—Same vs. Crittenton. 20—Fowler vs. Jarvis-Conklin M. F. Company.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.
COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.
SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Clerk's calendar called at 10:30 A. M. in Part II. room.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Issue of fact. 167—Estate of Thomas Keane. Wills for Probate.—David Dunlop, Katharine Ryan.
CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Harding vs. Collier—Herbert F. Andrews. Williamson vs. Cholwell—Edward D. O'Brien. Foss vs. Picone—Max Altmayer. Benner vs Pelrce—James A. Briggs.
COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Stern vs. Witschen—Charles L. Guy.
CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Fitzpatrick vs. Burt—J. C. Julius Langbein.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Ronald K. Brown vs. Henry C. Thompson, (two cases)—James J. Nealis. Matter of Standard Gas and Electric Company of Suffolk County—W. D. B. Janes. Mary C. Massey vs. Thomas H. Knight—Harry B. Bradbury.
SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Benjamin Levy vs. Benno Levy—Edward C. Dowling and Edmund Bittiner.
CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Moritz Cohn vs. Rosalie Schoenberg—Michael Wallstein. Harford R. Kirk vs. Alexander Hicks—Charles E. Tolhurst.

IN NOVELIST STEVENSON'S MEMORY

A Meeting to be Held at Carnegie Hall Next Friday Evening.

A Robert Louis Stevenson memorial meeting will be held at Carnegie Hall Friday evening, Jan. 4, under the auspices of the Uncut Leaves Society.

Edmund C. Stedman will preside. David Christie Murray will deliver the principal address, while short addresses will also be made by Andrew Carnegie, Richard Henry Stoddard, George W. Cable, William Winter, and others. Among those who have accepted invitations are William Dean Howells, Frank R. Stockton, Seth Low, J. Pierpont Morgan, Laurence Hutton, Augustus St. Gaudens, Prof. H. H. Boyesen, Richard Henry Stoddard, J. Henry Harper, Moncure D. Conway, David Christie Murray, Brander Matthews, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Richard Watson Gilder, Charles Scribner, W. L. Strong, St. Clair McKelway, Walter Damrosch, Hamilton W. Mabie, Rudyard Kipling, Stanford White, Henry Marquand, and George Parsons Lathrop.

MATES SMITH AND HOLLER RETIRED

Non-Commissioned Army Officers and Privates Similarly Favored.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The President to-day approved the findings of the examining board which recommend that Mates Silas F. C. Smith and Frank Holler be placed upon the retired list of the navy under authority of the act of the present Congress extending the privilege of retirement for disability incurred in the line of duty. These are the first retirements under the new law.

The President has directed that the following non-commissioned officers and privates of the army be placed upon the retired list created by the act of 1890:

First Sergt. Emil Prophing, Battery M, Fourth Artillery, Washington Barracks, D. C.; Corp. Patrick McCormick, Company C, Nineteenth Infantry, Fort Mackinac, Mich., and Private Martin J. Shields, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, Fort Douglas, Utah.

AFTER THIRTY-FOUR YEARS IMPRISONMENT

The Life Sentence of Daniel Finley Is Commuted by Gov. Flower.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Gov. Flower to-day reduced the sentence of Daniel Finley, who was convicted of murder in the second degree in the City of New-York, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, to imprisonment for fifty-seven years and two months, subject to statutory commutation for good behavior. This will set Finley at liberty on Monday next. He has served thirty-four years and four months. He was sentenced for the killing of a woman with whom he lived.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Trenton, Mo., Dec. 28.—Henry Hissenflow, while visiting Miss Fanny Dillon, whom he was to marry soon, picked up a pistol which he supposed was unloaded, and snapped it three times at her. At the fourth trial the weapon was discharged, and the girl fell dead, with a bullet in her heart. Although her parents protest it was an accident, Hissenflow was arrested.

Howard City, Mich., Dec. 28.—When Station Agent Gilluly went out on the platform last night with the express money for the Detroit, Lansing and Northern train, he was knocked senseless, dragged under the platform, and robbed of his watch and $100. Gilluly is seriously injured, but will probably live. There were fifteen passengers at the depot, but the robber escaped.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 28.—The City Council, at its meeting last night, in adopting a license ordinance, added a new section taxing telegraph, telephone, and electric light, and power poles 50 cents each per annum.

San Francisco, Dec. 28.—The bark Sea King, another of the overdue vessels, arrived, coal laden, this afternoon, twenty-four days from Nanaimo. She was badly used up in the gales along the coast.

WRECKERS WERE NEEDED

A Number of Vessels in Distress in This Vicinity.

MAILS FROM ALL POINTS DELAYED

Some Streets Cleaned—Commissioner Andrews Complains of the Law Forbidding Employment of Aliens.

"Fair and warmer," is the sum of the weather forecast for to-day.

The chilling blast which yesterday made outdoor life a penance, will to-day, according to the prophets give place to warmer southwest winds.

The gale which raged here Wednesday night has been lost track of by the Weather Bureau, and the observers have nothing more alarming to predict for to-day except high northwest winds along the Jersey coast.

According to these veracious chroniclers, the temperature in this city yesterday ranging between 12° and 20° above zero. The wind, which had been tossing white caps out upon the water, sobered down to a twelve-mile breeze at 8 A. M., and twelve hours later it was sprinting along at fifteen miles an hour.

Wreckers were kept busy yesterday assisting stranded and imperiled craft. The Chapman Company was called upon to assist seven distressed vessels. They were the freight propeller Tuckahoe, wrecked near Sands Point, L. I.; the schooner Izetta, ashore on Eatons Neck, L. I.; the schooner Viola, which was stranded on Mattinecock Point, L. I.; the schooner Albert Mason which drifted on Ellis Island; the steam lighter Siegel, ashore off Weehawken; the canal boat Hart, sunk at the foot of Thirty-eighth Street, North River; and the railroad float which was sunk at the foot of Rivington Street, East River.

The bark Mistletoe, which is the vessel that was reported to have gone ashore off Far Rockaway, was yesterday towed into port by the wrecking tug I. J. Merritt. The vessel had an exceedingly narrow escape, and only superb seamanship saved her from being wrecked. At one time the craft was in the breakers, laboring heavily and handicapped by a shifted cargo.

The steamship Santuit, which sailed from Boston Monday, bound for Baltimore, with the barges Ringleader and Seth Low in tow, yesterday put into the Delaware Breakwater, having lost both of her charges during the gale of Wednesday night. The Captain reported that his vessel had been hove to for twenty hours.

The Ringleader was towed into this port yesterday, but the Seth Low and her crew of five men are still missing.

According to Capt. Keene of the Ringleader the tow was abreast Fire Island at 7 o'clock Wednesday night. The gale reached its height while the vessels were laboring past that point. The heavy seas broke the tow adrift, and a short time afterward the Santuit disappeared. The Ringleader hoisted her fore and aft sail and succeeded in reaching a shelter off the Highlands, where she anchored.

Capt. Keene says that the Seth Low attempted to set sail, but the canvas was blown into ribbons. The last he saw of that vessel she was laboring heavily, and he thinks there is little chance that she survived the gale. The Santuit has been ordered to go in search of her lost tow.

The mails from various parts of the country arrived in this city late. The New-York and Chicago mail over the New-York Central Railroad, including the mail from Northern New-York, due at 6:30 A. M., did not arrive until 2:15 P. M. The New-York and Washington, New-York and Pittsburg, and Boston and Providence mails were two hours late, and the through South mail over the Pennsylvania Railroad, due at 7:52, was delayed three hours.

A force of 1,300 men was at work all day yesterday cleaning the street crossings, culverts, and gutters. They were the regular employes of the Department of Street Cleaning. They had managed to make things more comfortable for pedestrians by nightfall.

The snow remained in the streets undisturbed last evening, except in some of the principal down-town thoroughfares. Heavy trucks and drays were greatly impeded, and drivers shouted themselves hoarse in urging their teams along.

Commissioner Andrews attributes the delay in clearing the streets entirely to the new law which compels him to employ no one but American citizens.

"All I have to say," he said, "is that I am doing all that can be done under the circumstances. Formerly I could have obtained enough men in two hours to do the work."

In response to the advertisements for American citizens to shovel snow, only 185 men had qualified for the positions at 1 o'clock yesterday, whereas 2,000 men were wanted. Only thirty carts were employed yesterday in removing the snow. These were all used in Park Row. There were 600 carts employed in the down-town streets, where the traffic is heaviest, during the night.

Superintendent Robbins was in charge of the employment office in the basement of the Criminal Court Building.

"There is no use," he said, as he watched the men come in one by one. "American citizens do not care for this kind of work."

Some of the applicants brought their naturalization papers. Others were received on their own testimony, provided they spoke English. A large proportion of the applicants had not qualified as citizens. They were greatly disappointed at being refused work.

Further advertisements for men were inserted in the evening papers, and the employment office was kept open until late last night.

EXTREME COLD REPORTED.

Indiana Merrymakers Suffer — The Mercury's Story.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Dec. 28.—Yesterday evening William Leavitt, accompanied by Minnie Maple and Susie Mitchell, started to drive from their homes, four miles south of Shelbyville, to attend a party ten miles distant. After the party they started home, but in the storm that was raging, Leavitt, who was unacquainted with the roads, missed his way. This morning at 2 o'clock County Commissioner Henry Oltman, who lives in the southern part of the county, was awakened. Going to the door he met Leavitt, who was so cold he could hardly explain what was the matter. Finally Oltman was made to understand, and they went out to Leavitt's buggy. Both the young ladies were unable to speak, and soon became unconscious. They were carried to the house, and everything done to restore them to consciousness, but so far all efforts have proved futile. Should they regain consciousness, amputation of their limbs will be necessary.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, Dec. 28.—The cold wave struck Western Ohio with full force last night, the mercury falling 38° in eighteen hours. At Alliance the thermometer registered 4° below zero at daybreak this morning; at East Palestine, 13° below; at Wellsville, 10° below; at Salineville, 12° below; at Salem, 12° below; at Canton, 10°, and at Wooster, 12° below.

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 28.—The thermometers this morning registered from 14° to 17° below zero. At Lyme it was 18° below; at Thetford, Vt., 17°; at Norwich, 20°.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Dec. 28.—The thermometer registered zero here this morning, the coldest weather of the Winter. It showed from 2° to 5° below zero in various parts of Tolland County.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The weather to-day is the coldest thus far this season. Early this morning the thermometer registered 3° above zero, and up to noon ranged between 3° and 5° above. Colder weather is predicted for to-night, with light snow. The only effects of the recent storm noticeable to-day are belated trains and late mail deliveries. About seven inches of snow has fallen in this locality. The lake continues free of any ice formation, the route from here to Cleveland and Toledo being open.

ELKTON, Md., Dec. 28.—William Fears of Town Point and George Webb of Philadelphia, who was visiting Fears, started out in a small boat on Wednesday afternoon, just before the snowstorm, to fish in the Elk River, near Turkey Point, expecting to return the same day. Nothing has been heard from either, and a searching party is now endeavoring to find some trace of them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Marine disasters caused by the recent severe storm along the Atlantic Coast are beginning to be reported to the Life-Saving Service. A schooner, name unknown, sunk off Anglesea, near Hereford Inlet, N. J., last night, and the life-saving crew started to her assistance, with what result is not yet known.

Off Fletcher's Neck, Mass., the schooner Idah, from Boston to Boothbay, Me., stranded yesterday. The crew was saved in the dory.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 28.—The four-masted schooner Richard B. Spofford went ashore opposite Oaracoke Light, N. C., yesterday morning, and is a total loss. All hands were saved except the steward, whose name is not known.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 28.—The British steamer Lord O'Neil, Capt. Ferris, which sailed from Baltimore Dec. 10 for Dublin, and which was reported bound here for coal, has not yet arrived. The pilots are anxious for her safety.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

THE HUDSON FROZEN OVER.

People Crossing on the Ice in the Vicinity of Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The weather here is intensely cold, the thermometer registering 10° below zero this morning. In the Catskill the mercury sank to 17° below zero. The steamer William F. Romer, which broke its way through the ice to Rondout last night, is now locked fast at her dock. She will be unable to get back to New-York. The Hudson is frozen solid from Newburg up, and above this city people are crossing on the

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Daily..3 cents; Sunday..5 cents; Weekly..3 cents.

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,260 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr	6 Mo	3 Mo	1 Mo
Daily, with Sunday	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	90
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	75
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Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	75	40	....
Weekly edition	1.00	50	50	....

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London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square, the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Lady Clancarty. Matinée, 2:00.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King. Matinée, 2:00.

AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Claudian. Matinée.

BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Country Sport. Matinée.

BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias. Matinée.

CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-57th St—8:00—The Messiah.

DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Taming the Shrew. Matinée, 2:00.

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:00 and 8:00—Pantomime. Grand Concerts. Wax Works.

EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.

FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda. Matinée, 2:00.

FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée, 2:15.

GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée, 2:00.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—My Partner. Matinée, 2:00.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Flams. Matinée.

HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety. Matinée.

HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée.

HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag. Matinée, 2:15.

IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Kleine Frau. Matinée, 2:00—Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures. Matinée, 2:15.

LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:20—The Case of Rebellious Susan. Matinée, 2:00—The Amazons.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in Old Nuremberg.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th St—8:15—William Tell. Matinée, 2:00—Rigoletto.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.

STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:00.

STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—Diplomacy. Matinée.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M. ..35	12	3:30 P. M. ..41		15
6 A. M. ..34	11	6 P. M. ..45		13
9 A. M. ..35	10	9 P. M. ..43		12
12 M. ..41	12	12 P. M. ..44		9

Average temperature yesterday.....11¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....39¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....31
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE BURDEN OF THE TREASURY.

The announcement of the bond syndicate to which we referred yesterday is of very little importance so far as concerns the profits, or failure to get profits, of the members of the syndicate. But it is of very considerable importance as bearing on the prospect of obtaining gold for the Treasury by further sales of bonds. It is a clear and significant piece of evidence as to a situation that is certainly serious and may become very grave. Mr. Cleveland has very courageously and honestly declared his firm purpose to maintain the gold reserve by the use of the authority given under existing laws, if Congress shall fail to put other and better means at his disposal. When he made that declaration he had just secured $58,000,000 under the present law. The course of the income and outgo of the Treasury since that time has been such as to make it extremely probable that more gold will be needed. The action of the bond syndicate, whether so intended or not—and we have no reason to suppose that it was intended—is very strong evidence that it would be extremely difficult to sell any more bonds at the rates that have heretofore prevailed.

Why? In part, as we have already pointed out, because of the prospect that a new bond issue would be needed before the last issue had been absorbed. In part because the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury have been extremely disquieting in this regard. But if bonds cannot be sold in the future at previous rates, and if gold is required, as it is certain to be soon or late, what is the duty of the President? He cannot wish to submit to higher rates—which would inevitably discredit the Administration and would affect even the credit of the Government. The payment of higher rates would be of less importance if there were any certainty that the needs of the Treasury were definite and limited, and that any specific addition, however large, to the gold reserve would completely answer those needs and would be the last that would have to be sought. It would not really matter very much if the Government had to borrow at 4 per cent. instead of a little under 3 per cent. and had to borrow so much as $100,000,000 at once if it were absolutely certain that that would be all that was required. It would seem to be a heavy price to pay for the perfect stability of the currency, but it would in reality be a very small price. It would be a mere trifle compared to what the country has lost in the past and without lasting result. The mischief in the Treasury having to pay higher rates is that there is no sure limit to its needs. As Mr. Cleveland has very aptly said, the "chain" by which its gold can be drawn away is "endless." That is the reason why the President may well regard the prospect with great solicitude and even anxiety.

How can he change that prospect? It is difficult to say with certainty, but it is not very difficult to see in what direction his efforts should be made. He is convinced, as he has repeatedly declared in emphatic and effective language, that the source of all the risk to the Treasury, to the credit of the Government, to the stability of the currency, involving the whole vast fabric of commercial and business credit, is in the law that forbids the payment and final retirement of the legal-tender notes. That law must stand until Congress repeals it. It is to its repeal that all efforts must be directed, and we believe that those of the President might have much effect. The chief obstacle is the sentiment, mainly in the South and West, against what is called dictation from Wall Street and against anything like contraction of the currency. Would it be possible to allay this sentiment by a bill funding the legal tenders in low-rate bonds on which bank notes could be issued to their par value? We believe that it would be entirely possible.

In the first place, it is plain that by such a measure as this the Treasury would be made absolutely independent of Wall Street or of that body of capitalists spread over the whole country whose action is generally attributed to Wall Street. The moment it was known that the "endless chain" had been broken, that legal tenders could not get out of the Treasury after they had once been paid in for bonds, the amount of gold in the Treasury would become a matter of no importance. The purpose for which it is now needed would be served, and served, once for all, by the bonds. The hold of Wall Street upon the Government would be loosened and could not in any way be renewed. We believe that this much can be made plain to the representatives of those sections of the Union in which the greatest aversion to Wall Street now exists. In the second place, it is clear that under a measure of this definite and simple character all the currency possibly required would immediately and continuously be supplied by the banks. There would be no contraction of needed currency, no difficulty in obtaining it in any quantity that could profitably be used in any part of the country and in any practical way.

And in connection with this argument those who fear contraction must be made to understand that the present system may at any moment result in the most tremendous contraction that the country has ever seen. There is now over $800,000,000 of paper money circulating at par because the Treasury can and does maintain gold payments. There is less than $90,000,000 of gold in the Treasury and less than $90,000,000 in the banks and financial institutions of the whole country. If the Treasury were unable to keep enough gold and unable to get enough to maintain the policy thus far followed the result would be instant contraction, not only of the currency but of credit. What that would mean may be judged by the history of last year, when the mere fear of it produced consequences not easily forgotten. Such a catastrophe would be rendered impossible by a measure that secured the gradual, but sure and final, retirement of the legal-tender notes, and we believe that a majority of Congress could be made to recognize this argument.

In bringing about this very desirable end the President needs the services of a finance minister possessed of undoubted authority and unhampered by previous mistakes. Whether Mr. Carlisle can be regarded as such a minister it is for Mr. Cleveland to decide. But, whatever he may think on this point, we are convinced that he would serve the country and his own reputation by concentrating all the energies of the Administration upon this simple objective and by checking their dissipation upon such experimental propositions as have recently been indulged in.

BILLETS AND RAILS.

The price of steel billets at Pittsburg has fallen to $15 per ton. "Sellers as well as buyers in other sections," says The Iron Age, "have shrugged their shoulders over the doings of the works in the Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Valley districts. Many have insisted that it must be only a matter of time when they must exhaust their resources. We believe it should be thoroughly understood that with present prices of raw materials the well-equipped plants in the Central West are still holding their own, while some may contrive to gather in a modest profit."

The same journal then publishes a detailed estimate of the cost of converting Bessemer pig iron into steel billets, showing that, with Bessemer pig at $10, this cost may be only $4.75. The price of Bessemer pig at Pittsburg is now $10.15, and at Valley furnaces it is only $9.50. The Iron Age remarks that its figures "justify the statement that an estimate of $5 for cost of conversion on ten-dollar pig iron is not ruinous to a modern steel plant in the Central West, and that therefore the producers in other districts must face the fact that exhaustion does not necessarily follow a brief period of $15 for common billets at Pittsburg, or its equivalent elsewhere."

It is well known that the cost of converting Bessemer pig iron into steel rails only slightly exceeds the cost of making billets out of the same material. But while billets are $15, steel rails are $22. Why? Because the production and sale of rails are controlled by a combination. The following table shows the decline of prices since 1890:

	Bessemer Pig Iron.	Steel Billets.	Steel Rails.
Average for 1890.	$18.85	$30.32	$31.75
Present price	10.15	15.00	22.00
Difference	$8.70	$15.32	$9.75
Decline, per cent.	46	50½	31

The railroad companies need rails. But in these days the companies are poor. So long as the price shall be held far above the level which it would have reached under conditions of fair competition, they will buy only when necessity compels them to do it. Fair prices for rails would enable and induce companies to replace badly-worn stock and would at the same time stimulate the iron industry. We hope our excellent contemporary, The Iron Age, will prepare and publish an estimate of the cost of converting Bessemer pig into rails in the Carnegie mills and the mills of the Illinois Steel Company.

WILLIAMS ON THE STAND.

The appearance of Inspector Williams on the witness stand has been too long delayed, but it is welcome. That he is the most outrageous ruffian on the police force is, and for a score of years has been, a matter of common knowledge. That he is one of the richest men on the police force has been for nearly the same length of time a matter of common belief. That is to say, it is generally believed that, as a Police Captain, his efforts have been directed to enriching himself by selling indulgences to violate the law, which is the one source of revenue that is open to Police Captains besides the pay that is scarcely adequate to their support. It is the access to this source of revenue that makes a Captaincy of Police "worth" $10,000, $12,000, or $15,000, and nobody doubts that Williams worked the office for all that it is worth. He has been for very nearly a score of years a notorious disgrace to the force, has been tried repeatedly on serious charges, but nothing more serious has ever come of them than a reprimand, for which he cared nothing, or a trifling fine, for which he cared little. It is plain that this man must, as nearly as anybody, embody the "system" which the committee is engaged in investigating. If the committee can find out exactly how it is that Williams comes to be not only at large, but an actual Inspector of Police, it will come nearer to supplying the data for a reorganization of the force than it has come heretofore. Williams has outlasted all manner of changes in the composition of the board. Commissioners may come and Commissioners may go, but he goes on forever. He is not even a Tammany man, being, in fact, an ornament of the Republican organization, to which he used to contribute freely. Why is it that he retains his place in the force and secures promotion and has even influence enough to have the reports of his trials removed from the records of the department?

This is the question that Mr. Goff has been engaged in trying to answer by means of information furnished, in spite of himself, by the reluctant Williams. He has succeeded in inducing Williams to give an unconscious exhibition on the stand of his own temper and character. In that respect the examination has been highly successful. It has also been successful in showing that Williams, on a salary of $2,750 a year, has a country place, a steam yacht, a considerable number of bank accounts, and some real estate in the city. In order to account for these possessions Williams has been compelled to tell extremely childish tales of how he acquired an estate in Japan and of how a Wall Street man, under the impulse of pure affection, gave him $5,000 or $6,000. In trying to extract information from the reluctant Williams Mr. Goff has been compelled to resort to methods which would be outrageous if they were directed against a decent witness who was trying to tell the truth, but which were entirely appropriate to the witness he had in hand. To show in detail how Williams got his money would indeed be to expose the whole system. A good beginning has been made toward showing this.

TUBERCULOSIS IN ILLINOIS.

Because the greatest slaughter houses in the country are situated in Illinois, there being a continuous importation of cattle and a continuous exportation of beef and other meats, the whole country should be interested in the work and opinions of the Illinois Board of Live Stock Commissioners. Two years ago there was a deplorable conflict between this board and the health authorities of Chicago concerning the detection and treatment of cattle suffering from the disease called actinomycosis. The board's report for the past year indicates that all obstacles in this field have been removed. During the year, 4,036 actinomycotic cattle were inspected at the Union Stock Yards, in Chicago. Of these, 2,157 were passed, 1,879 were slaughtered, and 1,361 condemned as unfit for food.

What the Commissioners say about tuberculosis especially deserves attention, owing to the interest in this question excited by the work of the Massachusetts Cattle Commission and the attempts of the authorities in this State, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island, to stamp out the disease. We take the following from the report:

"In several States severe measures have been taken looking to the extermination of all tuberculous cattle. This disease is the same as the deservedly dreaded consumption in man. Since the discovery of the true cause of consumption by Koch it has been generally accepted as true that the disease is of an infectious origin; that there can be no consumption without the tubercle bacillus, and that this can be inhaled or can be taken into the system by means of food or drink.

"The idea that cattle have this same disease, and that by means of their flesh or milk the dread bacillus can be securely lodged in the vital organs of the body, there to develop and doom the victim to slow yet sure death, is by no means agreeable, yet it is an indisputable fact.

"There is no question that many cattle in our State are affected with tuberculosis. The board has made investigations of herds of cattle in four counties and found a per cent. of the cattle affected with plainly-marked cases. In the post-mortem inspection of actinomycotic cattle at the Union Stock Yards, since July 23, forty-eight cases of tuberculosis have been discovered.

"The board recommends that a thorough inspection of all the dairy and breeding herds of the State be made at once, and asks for a sufficient appropriation to perform the work."

This would be such an inspection as that which the Massachusetts commission is now making, except that it would not include the Chicago stock yards. Good work has been done by the Massachusetts Inspectors in the yards at Brighton and Watertown. Upon the Illinois Commissioners' own showing, the cattle at the stock yards, as well as the dairy and breeding herds, ought to be subjected to a thorough inspection for the protection of the public.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

All the circumstances attending the action of the Forest Commission in granting the application of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company were a deliberate betrayal of the trust of the commission and a deliberate surrender of the interests of the State. The action itself suggests what the circumstances confirm. It has been shown over and over again that the people of the State desire that the forests of the Adirondacks shall be preserved. The latest and most emphatic form of the demonstration has been made in the amendment to the State Constitution deliberately adopted by the convention and ratified by the people after full argument. It has also been shown to the public satisfaction that the only way in which the forest can be preserved is by limiting the means of access to it to those which already exist and which are ample for the purposes of those who resort to it for health or pleasure. We admit also that it has now been shown that the prohibition embodied in the new Constitution against any cutting or sale of timber from the State lands is equally necessary to the preservation of the forests. It is true that good forestry implies the cutting of old trees as well as the planting of new, and that a forester of competency and integrity should be intrusted with the power to fell as well as with the power to plant. But with the actual Forest Commission, or with any Forest Commission that we are likely to get from "politics," it is now plain that an absolute prohibition is the only measure that gives any promise of succeeding.

Consider the circumstances under which the surrender was made. It was attempted to be made first through the State Land Board, which met at Albany on Thursday morning, the last Thursday morning that would occur before the prohibition of the Constitution would take effect and the power of the board to alienate the public lands in the Adirondack region would cease to exist. Before this board came representatives of the railroad and the wood-pulp interests, arguing for the grant in the ostensible interest not of railroads and wood pulp, but of invalids and sportsmen. This transparent trickery naturally excited the impatience of those who heard or read it and who were aware, as every well-informed hearer or reader must have been, of the real motives and interests of the pleaders. It showed plainly enough that their real motives and interests were such as they did not care to produce in public. As a matter of fact, no real representative of the people who resort to the Adirondacks for health or pleasure is in favor of a grant of which the manifest purpose as well as the inevitable effect would be to denude the country traversed by the extension which the grant would authorize.

After a postponement by the Land Board, which amounted to a confession of defeat by the advocates of the scheme in and before that board, the Forest Commission held a special and unannounced meeting in the evening, without giving notice to anybody concerned, and assumed to make the grant which the Land Board had declined to make. The assumption rests upon the legal proposition that they were granting, not land, but a right of way, and th they were empowered to grant this under their general authorization to "construct roads or paths." It remains to be seen how this assumption will strike the courts from a technically legal point of view. From any other point of view it is seen to be a transparent subterfuge, unworthy of decent men, not to say of faithful public servants. That the men who took this hasty and stealthy action were actuated by honest or lawful or producible motives they will not get a single adult male in the State of New-York to believe. That the men in whose interest, if not at whose bidding, they acted have not much confidence in their action may be inferred from the fact that these men invoked the facile Forest Commission only as a last resort after they had found the Land Board intractable. The whole performance is an ample justification of the new amendment to the Constitution.

THE COAST DEFENSES.

The Senate now has before it for action the frugal Fortifications bill passed by the House, concerning which the main doubt is as to whether the appropriations are as large as they ought to be. Retrenchment is properly the watchword of the hour, but, of course, it is not needful or desirable to cripple so important a public undertaking as that of seaboard defense.

The estimates of Secretary Lamont were $7,357,703; the bill as passed by the House carries only $1,879,057, which is about one-fourth of the estimates. As to that, however, it is fair to say that the estimates on this bill are always very greatly reduced. But it further appears that the present bill is $547,946 below last year's, which was made about as small as was deemed prudent at that time. Still, we have a partial explanation of the reduction in the fact that installments on two contracts which called for more than $200,000 each last year are now closed by final appropriations of $133,000 and $144,000, thus making a considerable total reduction. Again, the present bill makes no appropriation whatever for the purchase of sites for new forts. The reason given is that of late such exorbitant prices have been demanded for sites that it was thought better to drop the matter out of the bill, especially as the War Department has now authority to accept any site tendered at a suitable price, without first applying to Congress.

But while these explanations are reassuring as to the main point of importance, namely, that the reductions are not upon items where they would cause serious injuries, there are other points that may not be so clear. One relates to the item of $175,000 for carrying on routine work at the Watervliet gun factory. This is the same sum that was appropriated last year; but then, as has been pointed out, it was avowedly an estimate sufficient only for work until about Feb. 14 next, so that the new appropriation will have to be virtually from about Feb. 14, 1895, to July 1, 1896, or about sixteen and a half months. It would therefore seem desirable to appropriate $235,000 for this purpose. Yet even a vote to increase the sum to $200,000 was defeated in the House, which passed the bill exactly as reported. The ground taken was that the next Congress could look after any deficit in appropriations after February, 1896.

Again, on an estimate of nearly $2,000,000 for steel mortars and mortar carriages nothing was awarded, the statement being that it was still an open question whether the iron mortar with steel hoops, which is much cheaper, ought not therefore to be preferred. As to this matter, it can only be said that the doubt thus raised practically results in no appropriations for either form of mortar, though both are useful. It would be well to treat with more liberality, we think, this matter of mortars and mortar carriages.

Such illustrations suggest, we think, that the Senate may see where some moderate additions to this bill are advisable, so that a measure of reasonable retrenchment may result, yet without hampering in any way the progress of the work of coast defense.

Messrs. Clausen and Tappen seem to suspect that their fellow-citizens are exceedingly weary of them in their incapacities of Park Commissioners. The jaunty defiance which they hurled a few months ago at the people who knew more about their duties than they did subsided yesterday to a plaintive demeanor. They really did a very sensible thing—for them—in putting Mr. Parsons in charge of the "landscape features" of the speedway, seeing that they had refused to consult Mr. Vaux, who is employed and paid for the purpose of being consulted on just such questions. Mr. Parsons will make a judicious report upon the matter, and if he is in doubt upon any point he will naturally do what the Commissioners refuse to do—consult Mr. Vaux. But when the instructed judgment of Mr. Parsons conflicts with the ignorant judgment of Messrs. Tappen and Clausen, it is by law their judgment that prevails. Wherefore the thing needful to be done is to get Messrs. Tappen and Clausen out of the Park Department and into positions where they will be sure of being less ridiculous by being less conspicuous.

NAVAL ENGINEER VACANCIES

Retirement of Chief Engineer Kiersted and Probably of a Passed Assistant.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The retirement of Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted and the proposed retirement of Passed Assistant Engineer G. A. Strickland will make two more vacancies in the Naval Engineer Corps. Kiersted is one of the oldest engineers in the service, having entered the corps in 1856, and stands No. 3 on the list of engineers. He was on the ill-fated Trenton during the Samoan hurricane. Since July, 1893, he has been at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Strickland is a Pennsylvania man, who entered the service in 1876. His last duty was on board the Ranger, but recently he has been on waiting orders. He is ordered before the retiring board on account of failing health.

The retirement of Kiersted will promote Robert W. Galt of the Yantic to be Chief Engineer, and Harry G. Leopold of the Coast Survey steamer Paterson to be Passed Assistant Engineer. The retirement of Strickland will promote to be Passed Assistant Engineer Robert B. Higgins of the Norfolk Navy Yard. Vacancies in the Naval Engineer Corps are filled by appointment of the naval cadets of the Engineer Division.

A DRESS SWORD FOR GEN. CARROLL

Presented at a Dinner Given Him by the New-York Riding Club.

The New-York Riding Club gave a dinner in honor of their ex-President, Gen. Howard Carroll, recently appointed on the staff of Gov. Morton, at the clubhouse, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, last night. Forty members of the club were present, including Alfred de Cordova, Charles W. Drake, Antonius Knauth, Henry F. Kilburn, Charles C. Clausen, Otto Schaller, Daniel E. Seybel, the Hon. Theodore H. Silkman, Surrogate of Westchester County; Henry W. Schmidt, Walter J. Peck, William H. Merritt, Joseph A. Fuller, Adolphe Schwab, Henry Claus, Julius Sinion, R. H. Davies, E. S. Hatch, S. Hanford, W. H. McCord, E. H. Peck, D. G. Yuengling, John H. W. Struss.

After the dinner there were recitations and songs by specially engaged performers. Gen. Carroll was the surprised recipient of a magnificent gold and silver full-dress sword, which was presented by his associates in the club.

Speeches were made by the President, Walter J. Peck, Judge Rastus S. Ransom, the Hon. George C. Clausen, Gen. Carroll, and others.

TO AID THE ST. JOHN'S BANKS

Propositions Before the Newfoundland Legislature to Guarantee Notes.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 28.—The Legislature was engaged all day to-day in discussing proposals for guaranteeing the notes of the suspended banks. The Government adhered to its proposition to guarantee Union Bank paper to the amount of 80 cents on the dollar and Commercial Bank paper to the amount of 20 cents on the dollar.

The Opposition introduced an amendment to guarantee all notes at their face value, to raise a loan to meet obligations thus created, and to retire $50,000 yearly by a sinking fund or by the allocation of that amount directly from the Treasury.

It is said on reliable authority that the Government will arrange to have its proposal defeated in the upper house, to allow incoming banks to steady local ones, upon which point an agreement has been arrived at.

TO EQUIP COAST DEFENSE FORTS

Orders Given for Disappearing Gun Carriages for the Ten-Inch Rifles.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Army Ordnance Office has begun the work of equipping the coast defense forts with disappearing gun carriages by placing an order with the Kilby Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, for ten of these mounts. They are intended to support the ten-inch steel rifles.

Additional bids for nine or ten more have been called for by Gen. Flagler, who did not feel justified in awarding the contract to the Cleveland firm for more than ten carriages. The company has had little experience with ordnance work, and the order given it already is one of the largest and most important bestowed by the department for coast defense work. The contract was awarded at a very low figure compared with the bids received from competitors.

"Faust" by a Familiar Cast.

The performance of "Faust" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was heard by a large and enthusiastic audience. This is a familiar statement, but it has to be made every time "Faust" is presented with such a cast as that of last night. The opera itself is always welcome, for no matter how familiar one may be with the music, the opportunities for the display of vocal art are so numerous that good artists always make the listener happy. Last night M. Jean de Reszke, who was, of course, the Faust, was in better voice than he was on Wednesday evening. He sang the part with splendid fervor and with a superb quality of tone in the upper register. His acting was full of warmth and grace. In short, it was the familiar performance which is the admiration of two continents.

M. Edouard de Reszke's Mephistopheles continues to be one of the most imposing pictures of the contemporaneous stage. It would do some of our actors good to sit through the opera for the single purpose of studying his poses and his wonderful facial expression. As for his singing, that is always magnificent. Mme. Eames was the Marguerite. She was in good voice and achieved her usual effect with the Jewel Song. Signor Ancona was the Valentine, and, though the opera was given in French, he sang "Die possante" in Italian. And, to do him justice, he sang it very well. Mme. van Cauteran was the Marta, instead of Mlle. Bauermeister, who was not well, and Signor Viviani replaced Signor de Vaschetti as Wagner. The chorus distinguished itself by singing out of time in the kermess scene. Mme. Scalchi sang Siebel in Italian and in poor style. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

Denied by Postmaster Dayton.

Postmaster Dayton yesterday positively denied the report that many employes were to be discharged from the general Post Office because they are Republicans. As an instance that politics did not inspire the change to be made on the first of the new year, and that no discrimination is to be made, Mr. Dayton said:

"Instead of removals being suggested merely because an employe is a Republican, I may say that one of the men to be removed at the beginning of the year is a prominent member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District.

The Prosecution of Capt. Howgate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The case of Capt. Henry W. Howgate came up before Judge McComas to-day. Howgate was arraigned and three indictments found were presented and read. A. S. Worthington, one of Capt. Howgate's attorneys, moved to quash the indictments, and the United States District Attorney argued against the motion. The argument will be continued to-day.

THE INNESS EXHIBITION

The fame of the late George Inness as the first of American landscape painters rests on a very firm foundation. Both painter and layman have long since admitted his position, and during the last years of his life he received the substantial financial recognition that comes to few men in his profession. But, if there have been any who were at all dubious as to his ability, or who have failed to accord him a full measure of praise, surely the present exhibition at the galleries of the Fine Arts Society, in Fifty-seventh Street, must put at rest all doubts. Here are studies, sketches, and pictures, convincing in their sincerity, remarkable in their range and scope, covering every phase of nature and effect, painted with breadth, vigor, and, above all, with enthusiasm in every stroke of the brush. Mr. Inness belonged to no school, though he never ceased to be a student. To the very end we see him experimenting, ever anxious to find the best way, always ready to take a hint here, or a suggestion there—in short, to do anything and everything that would strengthen his work and produce better results. His energy was resistless, his application untiring, and he never failed to be interesting. He painted because he loved to paint, because he could not help it.

In his work there is always serious thought and intelligent reasoning, and, apparent everywhere, research and analysis. He had no more severe critic than himself, and when discouraged he would in a few moments destroy the labor of months. That there should remain so much as the present collection shows, above and beyond the large number already disposed of, is, in itself, evidence of his marvelous activity.

Never satisfied with his work, and ever striving to improve it, it not infrequently occurred that the first fresh, impulsive impression was lost in the over elaboration; his eye would become fatigued, his wonderfully-active brain would get ahead of his hand, and the result would be unsatisfactory.

But Mr. Inness was one of those rare products—a genius—from whom evenness is neither to be expected nor desired. His art was his life, and he never faltered for a moment in his absolute fidelity to noble ambitions or the highest aims. His method of painting was as varied as his subjects; there was no preconception; color was only the means to the end. A brush, a palette knife, or his thumb was all the same to him, so the result was obtained, and the student may search in vain for his receipt. To the lover of nature, who has given more than a passing glance at unusual effects of light and atmospheric conditions, who has enjoyed the poetry of evening harmonies of color, or been stirred by the brilliant contrasts of storm cloud, or lulled by the tenderness of twilight—these pictures will appeal with irresistible force and sympathy. Mr. Inness's art should be an inspiration and an incentive for our younger landscape men. It stands for all that is good; it is manly, vigorous, and honest, and has the true ring that betokens the highest aspirations and the best impulses.

Two hundred and forty canvasses completely fill the four galleries, some of them large, but the greater number of moderate size; all are worthy of close attention, and none are commonplace. It is fairly an embarrassment of riches, and it is difficult to make a choice. Much intelligence has been displayed in the hanging, a task by no means easy, considering the varieties of color schemes and subjects, and the result is harmonious and pleasant.

The largest and perhaps the most important picture of the exhibition, one of the last Mr. Inness completed, hangs in the centre of the large gallery. It represents an approaching storm, and there are two cows, one white and one black, that give strong spots of color and serve to accentuate the effect. It is a wonderfully realistic picture, painted with an energy and a force that is masterly, and with a faithfulness of memory quite remarkable.

The collection shows a number of preliminary studies in storm effects, all of which are more or less successful, but in none has the artist gone so far or obtained such results as in this last effort. Seen from the entrance, as one comes in, the effect is positively startling; it seems the actuality. Over the staircase hangs the large "Niagara," (235,) and two smaller studies in the first gallery show preliminary experiments in subject and color for the big picture. Mr. Inness has given us the grandeur of the great falls, and has found full play for his brilliancy of color, without resorting to any trick or any violent contrasts. He has enveloped the whole in an atmosphere of refined tone, preserving at the same time the feeling of action, the rush of waters, and the sublimity of the scene.

There are wondrous tones of green that, continually delight and surprise the spectator, though they are never quite the same, from the darkest, vivid minglings of blue and yellow to delicate, dreamy grays, each in its way full of charm and faithful to nature; but they are tones consequent upon fleeting effects, seen rarely, and difficult to remember—vague, shadowy recollections, like some half-forgotten strain of music.

Such color may be seen in "Eventide," (38,) and in "Etratat," (33,) the latter being but a mere scumble of color, yet who would have added to it? One feels that it expresses in its simple way so much and leaves so lively a play to the imagination that to have touched it would have been the greatest pity. And, again, the "Shower," (48)—months of labor and the most elaborate finish could not have better expressed the effect. It is all there—the lovely greens, the dark of the storm, the tree forms; nothing is lacking; it is nature itself. "The Lonely Pine" (30) is an artist's rendition of a familiar phase of sunset, that will appeal to every one, but one must be in close touch with nature to fully enjoy 25, "Looking Over the Valley." What poetry is here, and how subtle and mysterious the lighting of this canvas; what exquisite charm of feeling and sense of fading day!

It is impossible to write of this wonderful exhibition in measured terms. One turns with enthusiasm from one picture, only to be again enthusiastic over the next. Unlike many painters, Mr. Inness has confined himself to no particular style of landscape, or effect of light, or time of day. Noon, sunset, or moonlight were all the same to him. He painted each as if that were the only thing he cared to do, and with equally satisfactory results.

This exhibition must be considered the most important of its kind ever held in this country, and should receive the warmest support. To those who fancy themselves familiar with Mr. Inness's work, it will prove a revelation; to those who seek to learn, it will be a liberal education, and the opport

CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. Roux Will Provide the Anti-toxine Serum of Consumption.

EXPERIMENTING ON HIS OWN LIFE

He Is Pasteur's First Assistant, Laureate of the Academie des Sciences, and Author of Valuable Works.

Special Cable to The New-York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—I think I was about the first to mention here the practical application by Dr. Roux of the diphtheria antitoxine discovered by Dr. Behring. I now convey the news that the same Dr. Roux is about giving to the world another blessing—a serum for tuberculosis.

The gentleman who tells me this unfortunately adds that Dr. Roux is the more interested in his latest study because he is himself a victim of consumption, and that it is his own life which will tell the story of cure or kill.

Dr Roux is not forty-one years old, and he is Dr. Pasteur's first assistant, a Knight of the Legion of Honor, and a laureate of the Académie des Sciences. He is tall and thin; his eyes are pale, almost effaced, full of veiled sympathy; his features are vertical and lengthened by a beard shaped to a point. One meets him in the corridor that unites with the laboratories the apartment of Dr. Pasteur, walking in long strides with snow boots and wearing a cape similar to that of an army officer's uniform.

He is modest and so diffident with strangers that to them at times he seems even rude. He was born in Auvergne, in a family where there were many children and much poverty. His father was Censeur of the Lycée of Puy. He studied there, with Charles Dupuy, the present Premier Ministre, as a classmate. Then he studied chemistry at Clermont-Ferrand, under Duclaux. When the latter went to Paris, he followed him, found a place in the Hôtel Dieu Hospital, and in 1877 entered into the service of the Pasteur Institute.

Four years later he had been so useful in the carbuncle experiments that the Government rewarded him. He wrote valuable essays on "Atténuation du Virus à l'Aide des Antiseptiques," "Influence de la Lumière sur les Spores Microbiennes," and "La Vaccination des Maladies Infectieuses à l'Aide des Produits Solubles Sécrétés par les Microbes."

He has given for several years a course of lectures so successful that to attend them students have to inscribe their names eighteen months in advance. L. K.

THE ARMENIAN AGITATION.

Italy's Example May Be Followed by Germany and Austria.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The Cologne Gazette says that Germany and Austria will probably follow the lead of Italy in ordering her Ambassador at Constantinople to co-operate with the representatives of the other powers in taking action in regard to the horrors in Armenia.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28.—Malcon Aghamalion, a prominent Armenian of this city, has received a letter from an officer in the Turkish Army, a Mohammedan, who deplores the outrages. He says that the prisons are full and that many officers in the army near Sassoun saw no reason for destroying so many people. "If we kill these," they said, "we shall be worse off, for instead of collecting 10 cents a month out of the $1 that the Sultan allows us to collect we shall get nothing."

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—A mass meeting to protest against Armenian massacres was held at the Park Street Church last night, the Hon. Jonathan A. Lane presiding. Mr. Lane said:

"We protest against the hushing up of this matter, and believe it should be fully investigated. The time has come when a nation cannot set itself in such a position against the protest of the Christian nations."

C. S. Cainig, an Armenian; Henry B. Blackwell, Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, the Rev. Charles C. Ames, and Dr. I. J. Lansing spoke.

Letters were read from ex-Gov. Russell, ex-Attorney General Pillsbury, and the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, expressing the fullest sympathy with the object of the meeting.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against any investigating committee appointed by the Sultan as untrustworthy, and expressing the belief that it is the duty of the signatory powers to the Berlin treaty to secure an independent investigation; thanking the President of the United States for having appointed a commission to investigate the alleged massacre; saying that the withdrawal of the Sultan's own invitation to the President to appoint an American representative to the investigation is an affront to the American Government, and trusting that some method may be adopted by our State Department which will result in bringing the facts to light.

VIENNA, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that at the last meeting of the Turkish Cabinet the Ministers virtually adopted a new plan of government for the districts of Erzeroum, Van, Bitjis, and Moosh. The plan is that the four districts be joined in a single province, over which a Mussulman Governor, appointed by the Sultan, shall rule five years. The Mussulman would be succeeded in the Governorship by Christians who are not Armenians. The gendarmerie would be recruited from the districts in which it would serve, and would be commanded by a General named by the Sultan. The local revenues would be retained by the province, excepting one annual contribution to the Porte. The Judges would be elective, and local Ministries of Education and Public Works probably would be formed.

W. W. ASTOR'S SAD MISSION.

He Will Escort to New-York on the Aurania His Wife's Remains.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The coffin of Mrs. William Waldorf Astor was carried from Cliveden by eight bearers this morning. The servants of the house were gathered on one side of the entrance hall, and Mr. Astor stood on the other side. The body had been sealed in a leaden shell in presence of members of the United States Embassy. This was inclosed in a casket of polished mahogany, with massive silver handles, a cross, and a plate inscribed: "Mary Paul Astor. Born July 4, 1852. Died Dec. 22, 1894."

A great number of wreaths had been received at Cliveden, but not one of them was sent with the coffin. As the solitary funeral car, with one lamp lighted, slowly traversed the dark avenue, Mr. Astor stood in the doorway alone and silently watched it. The car reached Taplow at 7 o'clock, and the coffin was placed in the guards' van of the train. The train arrived at Paddington Station at 8:03 A. M., and the body was transferred to Euston Station, where, in the presence of a member of the United States Embassy, it was placed on board a train for Liverpool. The coffin will be put on board the steamer Aurania at Liverpool this evening.

Mr. Astor left Taplow for Paddington Station at 9:10 A. M. and took a train for Liverpool from Euston Station about noon. He will accompany the body of his wife to New-York.

SPY SENTENCED IN ITALY.

Capt. Romani Is Condemned to a Fine and to Imprisonment.

GENOA, Dec. 28.—The Appeal Court here confirmed to-day the sentence of Capt. Romani, a French officer who, a month ago, was condemned for spying, to fourteen months' imprisonment and a fine of 1,200f. Romani's brother shouted twice from a front seat, "Hurrah for France." He was not rebuked.

Kaiser Wilhelm Indignant.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The London Daily News's correspondent in Berlin says that the Emperor was surprised and indignant when he learned that his offer to increase Prince Hohenlohe's salary had become known. The news was conveyed to numerous politicians and newspapers through notes written in an obviously feigned hand. The envelopes bore a nobleman's crest, partially effaced. It is said that the Emperor has ordered that the sender be sought by any and all means. Many think that the letters were sent by the author of the Kotze scandals.

Accidents to Three Vessels.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The British bark Emma Paysant, Capt. Stewart, which, while on a voyage from Havana for Lubeck, went aground and was abandoned, and was subsequently picked up and towed to Fladstrand and thence to her destination, will go into dock, and probably pass the Winter at Lubeck.

The British bark Tamar F. Marshall, Capt. Utley, from Glasgow Dec. 22 for Rio de Janiero, which was driven on the sand banks at Greenock on the day she sailed, has been towed off. She will be docked for repairs.

The British steamer Hibernian, Capt. Wallace, from Boston Dec. 17 for Glasgow, passed Kildonan to-day. She signaled that she had passed the British steamer Sarnia, Capt. Couch, from Halifax Dec. 16 for Liverpool, in latitude 55 degress north, longitude 12 degrees west. The Sarnia had lost her rudder, and was in company with the British steamer Anchoria, Capt. Campbell, from New-York Dec. 16 for Glasgow. Subsequently the Anchoria passed Kildonan, but did not signal.

The Anchoria arrived in the Clyde this morning. She towed the Sarnia for two days, and was then obliged to leave her owing to boisterous weather. They were then 130 miles from Tory Island, off the north coast of Ireland.

Great West Gale in Irish Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A furious west gale is blowing in the Irish Sea. Late in the afternoon a steamship, supposed to be a trader, plying between Cork and Liverpool, was seen flying signals of distress off Holyhead. Two lifeboats and a tug went out to help her.

In the south of Ireland the gale has been exceptionally violent, and many accidents have been reported. Railway trains on exposed sections of track were often hardly able to make progress against the storm. In Cumberland, Westmoreland, and around London it has blown hard since 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The steamship in distress off Holyhead, it is believed, carried passengers. She narrowly escaped driving on the dangerous rocks near Cwmerran Bay. The tug Blazer passed a hawser to her and began towing her toward Holyhead. It is regarded as doubtful if the tug can get her into port.

Francis Joseph and Hungary.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 28.—The Emperor has accepted the resignation of the Ministry. He will go to Munich for several days, and the new Cabinet will not be formed before his return. Probably the announcement will be made on Jan. 3.

The Emperor consulted to-day with Count Apponyi, Nationalist, as to a fusion of Liberals and Nationalists. As Apponyi insisted that Magyar must be the language of the Honved Army, the fusion plan was abandoned. The next Ministry will be uniformly Liberal.

India Tariff on Cotton Goods.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.—The Legislative Council, by a vote of 11 to 9, has passed bills amending the act of 1894 by adding cotton yarns and fabrics to the list of imported articles dutiable at 5 per cent., and levying a 5 per cent. excise duty upon cotton gods manufactured in India.

Pope's American Encyclical.

ROME, Dec. 28.—The Pope intimated to the officers of the United States cruiser Detroit on Wednesday that the encyclical on the Church in America probably would not be issued for several weeks. The encyclical will be published simultaneously in Washington and Rome.

Berlin's Beer Boycott.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Fifteen Social Democratic meetings held here have indorsed the compromise of the beer boycott despite the strong opposition of the Anarchic agitators. One meeting unanimously rejected the compromise.

Gunboats Against Madagascar.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The French Government is constructing with all posisble rapidity twelve gunboats and forty-six barges, which will be sent in sections to Madagascar for the use of the French expedition.

Czar's Special Envoy to the Vatican.

ROME, Dec. 28.—The Czar's special envoy, Prince Lobanoff, will be received by the Pope on Sunday, and afterward will be entertained at a dinner by Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Marquis of Lorne Will Be Judge.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Marquis of Lorne has consented to act as judge in The Statist's prize competition of schemes of imperial customs union. The prize offered by The Statist is £1,000.

Steamer Westhall's Shed Burned.

BREMEN, Dec. 28.—The shed containing the cargo of the steamer Westhall, which arrived at this port on the 26th inst., was destroyed by fire to-day.

Cholera-Infected Ports.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 28.—The Government has published by decree that the ports Santa Fé, Rosario, and Colastine are infected with cholera.

Capt. Cowles Quits Berlin.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Capt. Cowles, naval attaché, will be detached from the United States Embassy on Jan. 17.

Randolph Churchill's Condition.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Lord Randolph Churchill has had a quiet day, and has kept his strength fairly well.

Death of Mrs. W. J. Palmer.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Palmer, wife of Gen. W. J. Palmer of Colorado Springs, died yesterday in Frant.

Maharajah of Mysore Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Calcutta says that the Maharajah of Mysore died there last night.

Illness of Marshal Canrobert.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Marshal Canrobert is seriously ill with inflammatory gout. He is very weak.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS FOR HOSPITALS

The Saturday and Sunday Association Needs Money for Its Institutions.

Special collections will be taken to-morrow—Hospital Sunday—in various churches, for the benefit of the twenty-eight hospitals now in the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association. Those interested in the organization desire that the donations may be as large as possible in view of their pressing needs.

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association has been in existence fifteen years, during which time it has fully demonstrated its great usefulness. The organization has been efficient by always keeping awake a deep interest in the hospitals. Hospitals were supported formerly chiefly by incomes from endowments and from money contributed by the city. The preponderance of the support at present comes from citizens.

In a paper read at a meeting of the Trustees of the Associated Hospitals by Frederick F. Cook, General Agent of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, some interesting figures were given. According to Mr. Cook's statement the municipal hospitals contained 4,800 beds in 1884, and performed about two-thirds of the hospital work of the city. There were then only 2,553 beds in private hospitals, whereas to-day, there are in these hospitals 5,272 beds, an increase of over 100 per cent. The municipal hospitals have scarcely increased their capacity during that time.

The number of hospitals has increased from twenty-nine to fifty-five. Most of those added to the former number have been dependent on the public for support. The funds derived from the city have decreased 20 per cent. The income from invested funds has increased from $295,000 to $481,504, or nearly 60 per cent.; that derived from paying patients has increased 90 per cent., and that derived from general contributions has grown from $274,035 in 1884, to $840,831 in 1894, an increase of more than 200 per cent.

Referring to the last item, Mr. Cook said: "Here we have the true measure of the increase of public interest in hospital work. It is the people's annual gift, and is derived through the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, and the army of zealous workers connected with private hospitals."

EUROPEANS AND CHINESE

Concerted Action of England and Germany for Protection.

AMERICAN CRUISERS IN READINESS

Reparation Demanded for Cruelty to Japanese Surrendered as Spies—Mr. Foster Will Hasten Peace.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The Cologne Gazette asserts that England and Germany have arranged for concerted action on the part of the British and German fleets in Chinese waters in an emergency.

The concerted action in question would amount merely to the common protection of British and German residents of China. In case of danger these residents are to be conveyed to treaty ports on the war ships of either nation. The other powers are expected to join this agreement.

A dispatch from Pekin to the Central News says the Governor of Shantung recently forwarded to the Emperor a memorial praying for the punishment of Admiral Ting, the Taotai, Kung, and General Wei. In consequence of this petition a new edict has been issued from the throne ordering the immediate arrest and punishment of these officials.

A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says the United States Government has instructed Minister Denby to demand satisfaction from the Chinese Government for having violated the promise given in regard to the surrender of Japanese spies at Shanghai.

ROME, Dec. 28.—The officers of the United States cruiser Detroit returned to Naples last evening. Prior to their departure they were received by Admiral Morin, Italian Minister of Marine, who expressed his regret that the brevity of their stay prevented them from visiting the naval depots of Italy. The Detroit sails from Naples for China to-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The cruiser Yorktown has arrived at Che Foo, making six American war vessels now in Chinese waters. The Concord is at Wuhu, 800 miles up the Yang-Tse-Kiang, in the interior, and as this river never freezes the Concord is at liberty to move about. The flagship Baltimore is at the Faku ports, at the mouth of the Pei Ho, and the Charleston is at Chemulpo.

The other two ships are probably frozen in for the Winter, and will be immovable until the Spring. They are the Monocacy, at Tien-Tsin, about forty miles above the mouth of the Pei Ho, and the Petrel, at New Chang, twenty miles up the Liao Ho.

Admiral Carpenter had authority from the Navy Department to build mud docks around these two vessels to protect them from the ice, and he has doubtless done so. The Liao Ho usually freezes the last of November and the Pei Ho a little later.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The accuracy of the information contained in the Shanghai cable dispatch regarding Minister Denby's instructions in the case of the Japanese student spies is fully confirmed at the State Department. Promptly upon hearing of the butchery of the two students who had been turned over to Chinese officials for such punishment as might be accorded in civilized countries upon lawful conviction, Secretary Gresham telegraphed to Minister Denby to demand satisfaction for breach of faith. No reply has yet been received. This, however, is not wondered at, considering the demoralized condition of the Pekin Government.

The publication of the appointment of ex-Secretary Foster as private advisor of the Chinese Peace Plenipotentiaries to negotiate terms of peace with Japan was discussed at the Japanese Legation this morning with the various newspaper men. There was nothing additional, however, to say to what had already been published. Minister Kurino was informed several days ago of the appointment and expressed his personal satisfaction that China had seen fit to select a gentleman of Mr. Foster's eminent qualifications for the position. He expected to have an unofficial interview with Mr. Foster to-day.

Newspapers received at the Japanese Legation confirm the view expressed by the officials there at the time of the publications of the reports of atrocities by Japanese soldiers at the capture of Port Arthur. The accounts in the papers at hand state that upon their entry into the place the Japanese soldiers were excited by the sights that met their gaze, and, being fired upon from the houses, they retalated upon the citizens. It is conceded that many civilians were killed, but it is asserted that none of them were inoffensive citizens. The cruelties practiced upon the Japanese prisoners in Port Arthur, and which so aroused the indignation of their comrades that they could not be restrained, are said to have been too horrible to print.

The Hon. John W. Foster will leave Washington to-morrow on the Chicago limited over the Pennsylvania Railroad and proceed thence to Vancouver and sail on the 7th of January.

The request to Mr. Foster came to him nearly a week ago, but he did not finally decide to accept the honor until yesterday. He has not yet been officially advised of the appointment of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, nor when they will leave Pekin to meet him at Tokio.

The progress of negotiations between China and Japan, it is said, will be hastened by his appointment. Notwithstanding the distance from Washington to Tokio, Mr. Foster will be enabled to reach Tokio at an earlier date than the Chinese envoys can possibly arrive there from Pekin. Mr. Foster expects to be able to return to the United States in the Spring. He will be accompanied by Mr. J. B. Henderson, Jr., son of ex-Senator J. B. Henderson of Missouri.

CHINA'S AMERICAN ADVISER.

Comments of the Well-Informed on Mr. Foster's Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Mr. Foster's appointment by China to "secure the best terms possible" in the settlement of peace between Japan and China has been discussed with not a little interest about the State Department and elsewhere in this city, where Mr. Foster's career is remembered. It was not at all surprising, as Mr. Foster has been for many years the counsel of the Chinese Legation, at the same time that he has acted in a similar capacity for other countries.

Indeed, there was some criticism of President Harrison at the time he selected Mr. Foster for Secretary of State, to succeed Mr. Blaine, that it might be embarrassing to the attorney of several foreign nations interested in the prosecution of claims against the United States, to take charge of the department that was supposed to contest the claims Mr. Foster had been instrumental in prosecuting.

Great injustice may have been done Mr. Foster since the Japanese-Chinese war broke out by those who have intimated that some of the newspaper publications calculated to injure the Japanese in the estimation of the United States could be traced to the Attorney of the Chinese Legation. That Mr. Foster sought to avoid this reputation has been assumed by those who have noticed the frequency with which Mr. Foster and Mr. Kurino, the Japanese Minister, have been guests at the same dinners. It has been stated, upon good authority, that at the first dinner to which Minister Kurino was invited after his arrival here the only guests, besides the Minister, were Mr. Foster and his wife.

A story that sounds like a fairy tale has been in circulation to-day in connection with the talk about Mr. Foster's mission. It asserts that Mr. Foster has been for some time arranging, with two other gentlemen, a plan for a loan to China of three or four hundred millions of dollars to enable China to pay the indemnity that Japan will exact as a condition of stopping the war.

If so large a loan is to be engineered by Mr. Foster and his friends, it is assumed that he and his friends expect to make something out of it. A man who has traveled extensively in China says that if there is to be any "honorarium" to the agent of the Chinese it will be collected in Chinese fashion. That fashion is to "squeeze off" some part of every transaction, and that method of collection is regarded in China with much less severity than it would provoke, say, before the Lexow committee.

If there is anything in this story of treasure to be provided for Japan and the intermediaries who borrow it for China, the rewards to those who manage to get the ready money, possibly in large part of silver, needed to meet the Japanese demands, are to be a "bonus" of something like $10,000,000 for the syndicate to be represented by Mr. Foster. If Mr. Foster was a thrifty man, disposed to make the price of peace to Japan high rather than low, because the higher the price to China the greater his share of the commissions, it would be exposing him to a strain to which no average man should be subjected. While he goes out to Japan to "make the best bargain he can" for the Chinese, he has every temptation that would be presented to the veriest piece hand to encourage Japan to insist upon the very largest price China can be constrained to pay.

One thing Mr. Foster will escape by going to Japan to look out for his Chinese clients. There is some opposition to the ratification of the Japanese treaty. Not in the Senate, but in the corridors of the Capitol and in some newspapers that appear to be under Chinese influence. Whatever the reports may be here, after the departure of the attorney of the Chinese it will not be reasonable to intimate that the opposition has been simulated by Mr. Foster, or that he felt compelled, as the lawyer of the Chinese, to demonstrate his influence over the Senate by defeating the treaty, to which there seems to be no Senatorial opposition.

There is something like an assurance in the selection of Mr. Foster that there is to be "peace between China and Japan if it is to be secured in the manner that has been indicated. No one questions Mr. Foster's keen business sense and ability. "If anybody can purchase a peace," said a veteran international lawyer, "China will be able to get it if she will do the handsome thing by her agent. And China will find that her American agent will adapt himself very readily to all the methods of Oriental diplomacy. Smart fellow, that Foster."

THE BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Permit me to refer to your editorial article of this morning on the subject of "The Repealed Sugar Bounty."

You take the ground that, because the growing of beets by the farmer is a profitable agricultural industry, the making of sugar from the beet is (therefore) a profitable manufacturing industry. Might you not as fairly argue that, because the raising of cattle was advantageous in any given locality, therefore the manufacturing of shoes from hides was also necessarily profitable in the same section?

The statements to which you refer as made by the Secretary of the Norfolk Beet-Sugar Company and of the Lehi Beet-Sugar Company are, I believe, indisputable. It has, I think, been demonstrated that the sugar beet is a profitable crop to the farmer who will cultivate it scientifically and in accordance with the teachings of experience. It is just because the crop is profitable to the farmer that encouragement should be given to the beet-sugar industry. In these days of fifty-cent wheat and five-cent cotton, a new profitable agricultural industry seems worthy of a considerable share of the country's attention and encouragement. Without a market for his beets the farmer will not grow them; without factories for the manufacture of sugar from the beet, there will be no market, and without some encouragement to the new experimental industry, there will be no more factories built in this country by any one who is informed upon the manufacturing conditions.

I have, Mr. Editor, read The Times for so many years, and so accustomed myself to regard as reliable whatever information on current events I find in its columns, that I confess to a sentiment of surprise that it should appear to accept such a statement as that of the "well-posted person" who has withheld his name from The Nebraska Trade Journal, from which you quote, and who says, among other fables, that from the manufacture of beet sugar in Nebraska "unusual profits were made this year."

I am in possession of the facts, and the figures of the business in Nebraska are before me. They show that the industry in Nebraska has been a source of very large loss to the factories this year. They had contracted for their raw material months before the passage of the Wilson bill, and were forced to operate; but they have already notified the farmers that they will no longer pay $5 per ton for the beets, on which price the agricultural profits at Norfolk and Lehi are based.

Whether at $4 per ton for the beets—the amended price—the factories in Nebraska can live is still an experiment. Whether the farmers will furnish the raw material at the new price remains to be seen, (at $4 per ton the factories failed to get the raw material in 1890, 1891, and 1892,) but that the industry will be extended under existing conditions seems to be impossible. In 1890 and 1891, four factories were built; since the agitation for the removal of the sugar bounty not one has been constructed. W. BAYARD CUTTING.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1894.

WILL TAKE UP HIS OLD WORK

Mr. Macdona to Leave the Law and to Enter the Newspaper Field.

Assistant District Attorney Henry Macdona resigned his office yesterday. Mr. Macdona leaves public life to go into newspaper work.

He received a flattering offer recently, it is said, from the proprietor of one of the local morning papers, and, after consultation with his friends, he decided to accept. Speaking of Mr. Macdona's retirement last evening, Col. Fellows said:

"I am exceedingly sorry to lose the co-operation of Mr. Macdona in the District Attorney's office. He was one of the most able members of my staff, and his work in handling cases has at all times been beyond reproach. I would have been delighted to have had him remain in the office. As long as I am District Attorney he would certainly have been on my staff, except for his voluntary retirement to assume work that is to prove more profitable and agreeable to himself."

Mr. Macdona has been one of the most active and hard-working Assistant District Attorneys who ever held office. He was assigned almost exclusively to the trial of cases and made a fine reputation for himself as a prosecutor.

Mr. Macdona is a thorough New-Yorker. He is thirty-nine years old and was educated at Manhattan College. Afterward he attended the Columbia Law School, graduating with the class of 1877. While still pursuing his law studies Mr. Macdona went into newspaper work. In 1875 he went on The Herald as a reporter, rendering such good services that Mr. Bennett singled him out to go on the famous Jeannette relief expedition.

Col. Fellows appointed Mr. Macdona as a Deputy Assistant during his first term, in 1887. Under De Lancey Nicoll Mr. Macdona was promoted to be an Assistant, with a salary of $7,500 a year. Col. Fellows reappointed him. Mr. Macdona is popular in social life. He is one of the leading members of the Manhattan Club.

Swindler Hunter Sent to Prison.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—C. S. Hunter, one of the check swindlers from New-York who got money from the Auditorium Hotel here by representing himself to be a salesman for a New-York cigar house, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for forgery, placed on trial to-day, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary by Judge Chetlain. Hunter was the alleged tool of Jacobsen, who was taken to New-York for trial after coming here to get Hunter out of his trouble.

Jacobsen, who was brought here from Chicago on Thursday, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday and held.

Dalton Gang Burns a Court House.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Dec. 28.—The Court House of Payne County, at Stillwater, was burned, together with all the county records, late last night. The fire was of incendiary origin. It is believed the remnant of the Dalton gang burned the house to save Arkansas Tom, a member of the gang, who is under indictment in Payne County. There was no insurance.

Coroners Will Dine at the Waldorf.

The Board of Coroners yesterday decided that Coroners-elect O'Meagher, Hoeber, and Fitzpatrick should go on duty the first week of the new year.

A dinner will be tendered to Shea and Shultze at the Waldorf on June 2, by the new members.

Ladies suffering from nervous afflictions find quick relief in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Parker's Hair Balsam aids the hair growth.

A.—Dunke's Hats are unexcelled for style and quality; popular prices; buy one. 210 Broadway.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The New Building Formally Turned Over to the Trustees.

PRESIDENT FAIRCHILD'S REMARKS

The Relations of Druggists and Physicians Growing More Cordial—About Four Hundred Guests Shown the Building.

The new College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York, situated at 115, 117, and 119 West Sixty-eighth Street, was formally opened last night.

Eight hundred invitations were sent out to members of college Faculties, city officials, and private citizens of New-York. About 400 guests responded. They began to arrive at 7:45 o'clock, and were received by J. N. Hegeman and other well-known druggists, comprising a Reception Committee.

At 9 o'clock the officers of the college and special guests marched to the platform of the lecture room. The audience and Elliott's orchestra greeted them enthusiastically. In the absence of the Rev. Dr. John Hall Rev. Madison C. Peters of Bloomingdale Church delivered an invocation. Chairman H. W. Attwood of the Building Committee then made a presentation address, turning the college over to the Board of Trustees. His remarks were brief, referring chiefly to selection of the site for the new college, the inception of the building, and the carrying out of the plans. The result, he hoped, was gratifying to the trustees and faculty, as the college was deemed by pharmacists and architects the grandest and best equipped in the world.

President Fairchild accepted the building for the school. He spoke of the progress of pharmacy in this city, its extensive field and possibilities. The relations existing between druggists and physicians were growing more and more cordial, and he hoped the magnificent proportions of the new school and its superior laboratories would further this friendship.

Dr. George F. Shrady, editor of The Medical Record, spoke of the friendly feeling existing between physicians and pharmacists, and wished the new school bon voyage. Prof. Charles F. Chandler made a brief speech in behalf of the Faculty, in which he spoke of opportunities the new school afforded students, and the ambition of the Faculty to extend and make the best of these opportunities.

The guests were then escorted through the building, stopping in the botanical department, the materia medica, and other laboratories. The teachers explained the details of the work of the various departments and performed many examples in the laboratories. After the whole college had been inspected, the guests had a collation in one of the lower rooms.

Among the guests present were the Hon. A. B. Tappen, Commissioner Michael T. Daly, Superintendent Jasper of the Board of Education, and Dr. Cyrus Edson.

HOW CHINAMEN MAY COME BACK

The New Regulations Governing Their Departure and Return.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The regulations for the return to the United States of Chinese laborers, as provided for by the recent treaty between this country and China, have been completed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A Chinese laborer who has resided and registered in the United States and departed therefrom, and who may have a lawful wife, child, or parent in this country, or property therein of the value of $1,000, or debts of like amount due him, will be permitted to return, provided that, before departing, he deposits with the Collector of Customs of the district in which he resides, or with the nearest customs officer, a certificate of registration from the Internal Revenue Collector, and a full description of his family, property, or debts. The papers must be accompanied by three photographs of the laborer, and the statement submitted by him, if found to be correct, will be certified by the Collector of Customs.

The papers, with the photographs, are to be transmitted to the Collector of Customs of the port from which the Chinese person is to depart, and who must return to the country via the port of departure. The certified description of the Chinaman will be filed in the office of the Collector at the Port of exit as a means of identification. The return to the United States must be within one year from the date of departure, unless sickness or other disability prevents, in which event the facts are required to be certified by the Chinese Consul at the port from which the Chinese person may depart for the United States. A certificate will be issued to the laborer on his departure, which will not contain a description of the person to whom issued, but which will refer to the identification papers by number. This will obviate the sale or exchange of certificates, and render the identification of the returning Chinese more certain.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12.25 A. M.—2,904 Third Avenue; James Buchman, clothing; damage, $4,000.
3.40 A. M.—11 West Twenty-fourth Street; Hoffman House; damage trifling.
7 A. M.—238 Elizabeth Street; Tressie De Labute, tenement; trifling.
10.15 A. M.—134 Avenue D; Max Cohlman, tenement; damage, $50.
4 P. M.—97 Park Place; Frank Lester, fruits; damage slight.
4.45 P. M.—113 East Fifty-fifth Street; J. Mahoney, dwelling; damage, $150.
6.30 P. M.—118 Centre Street; occupied by Robert Walker; damage, $150.
8 P. M.—31 Hester Street; Philip Goodman; damage trifling.
8 P. M.—69 and 71 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; Thomas Murphy; damage, $700.
8.40 P. M.—102 West Forty-third Street; occupied by Mrs. C. I. Hamel; damage, $100.
8.45 P. M.—111 West Forty-fourth Street; occupied by Lizzie Blake; damage trifling.
8.46 P. M.—49 Christopher Street; occupied by Cherokee Club; damage trifling.
10 P. M.—206 Cherry Street; occupied by Samuel Sladen; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio is at the Waldorf.

—Prof. George J. Brush of Yale University is at the Murray Hill.

—Congressman Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania is at the Victoria.

—Assemblyman D. E. Ainsworth of Oswego is at the Park Avenue.

—Ex-Senator C. P. Vedder of Ellicottville, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—George R. Malby of Ogdensburg and Charles W. Hackett of Utica are at the Fifth Avenue.

A Wife and a Sister Suffocated.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 28.—When Michael Brennan, a farmer living in the town of Sprague, went home at 4 o'clock to-day he found his wife and sister both dead in a closed upper room. The bed was partially burned, and Mrs. Brennan's hands and arms were also severely burned. It is thought that Miss Mary Brennan, aged seventy, while smoking in bed, set the clothes on fire. She called Mrs. Michael Brennan, who was sixty years of age and partially blind, to help put out the fire. On entering the room, Mrs. Brennan closed the door, the room filled with the dense smoke, and, although the women succeeded in extinguishing the fire, they were both suffocated.

A Spokane Bank Suspends.

SPOKANE, Washington, Dec. 28.—The Commercial Bank, a private institution with a capital of $50,000, suspended payment to-day. It had few depositors.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

MARRIED.

HALL—CONDIT.—On Thursday, Dec. 27, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, Olive Wood Condit to Edward Everett Hall.

DIED.

CABLE.—On Friday, Dec. 28, 1894, Matthew V. Cable.

Funeral services from his late residence, 65 West 70th St., Sunday, Dec. 30, at 4 P. M. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

CLAYTON.—On 27th inst., the Rev. Francis James Clayton, M. A., rector of Grace Church, Rutherford, N. J., aged 39 years and 10 months.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Rutherford, on Sunday, 30th inst., at 3 P. M. Trains leave Chambers St., N. Y., at 2 P. M.

DETMOLD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 26, Dr. William Detmold, aged 86 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 38 East 9th St., on Saturday, Dec. 29, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Members are requested to attend the funeral of their late associate, William Detmold, M. D., at No. 38 East 9th St., on Saturday, Dec. 29, at 10 A. M. EGBERT H. GRANDIN, M. D., CHARLES H. AVERY, M. D., President. Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—Fellows are requested to attend the funeral services of our late associate, William Detmold, M. D., at his late residence, 38 East 9th St., Saturday, Dec. 29, at 10 A. M. D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA, M. D., President. RICHARD KALISH, M. D., Secretary.

FERGUSON.—At Dobbs Ferry, Dec. 27, 1894, Robert Weir Ferguson.

Funeral services at Madison Square Presbyterian Church, on Monday, Dec. 31, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Greenwood at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

LEAVITT.—Suddenly, at her residence in Dresden, Saxony, on Dec. 28, Mary Emmma, wife of David Leavitt, and daughter of the late Samuel T. Hartt, United States Navy.

MARSHALL.—At Woodbury, Conn., Dec. 26, Julia Perry Marshall, daughter of the late John Panet and Julia Perry Marshall, aged 76 years.

Funeral at Woodbury, Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.

McLAUGHLIN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 28, 1894, entered into rest, Kate Albertson, widow of William A. McLaughlin.

Funeral services Sunday, Dec. 30, at 4 P. M., at her late residence, 310 West 29th St. Interment at Kinderhook, N. Y.

PHILLIPS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1894, William Phillips, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, Hyde Park, N. Y., on Saturday, 29th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

REED.—At Orange, N. J., early Thursday morning, Dec. 27, Mary Elizabeth Reed, wife of Josiah H. Reed, aged 72 years.

Friends are invited to her funeral at her late residence, 109 Centre St., corner Central Av., at 2 o'clock P. M., Saturday, 29th inst. Please omit flowers. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of 12:30 P. M. train from New-York.

ROHL.—On Friday morning, Dec. 28, Pauline, wife of Charles Rohl, of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, and youngest daughter of Annie Richmond and the late William H. Platt of this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SIMPSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 26, at his residence, 41 West 73d St., James Simpson, aged 48 years.

Funeral to-day (Saturday) at 11 o'clock from First Baptist Church, West 70th St. and Boulevard. Interment in Woodlawn. Please omit flowers.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, Thursday morning, Dec. 27, Thomas Stillman, elder son of William A. and Jessie Stillman Taylor, aged 2 years and 1 month.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, 91 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., Saturday, Dec. 29.

WILSON.—David Hawes, suddenly, in his 36th year, on Friday, Dec. 28.

Funeral Sunday, 1:30 P. M., from late residence, 10 East 32d St.

Boston and Norwich (Conn.) papers please copy.

WYCKOFF.—On Dec. 26, 1894, Elizabeth La Grange Elmendorf, widow of the Rev. Theodore Frelinghuysen Wyckoff.

Funeral at her late residence, Mansion Square, Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Dec. 29, at 11:30 A. M.

[Official.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27, 1894.—Information has been received at this department from Mr. F. C. Gottschalk, the Vice and Acting Consul of the United States at Stuttgart, Germany, of the death, on the 15th of November, 1894, at Stuttgart, of Gottlieb Carle, formerly of New-York City. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by applying to this department. Per dispatch No. —. Dated Dec. 3, 1894.

Special Notices.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Messrs. ORTGIES & CO.

OF

THE FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES

hereby announce that on the evenings of

**

HARVARD STILL LEADING

Her Representatives Play Good Chess for Intercollegiate Cup.

ONE GAME TO BE ADJUDICATED

Van Kleeck Has the Better Position in the Undecided Game — Binion and Belden Make a Draw.

Three games were decided at the intercollegiate chess tournament yesterday. The game between Van Kleeck and Seymour was not finished by 11 o'clock, and will be adjudicated by Referee Samuel Loyd. Van Kleeck had a knight and two pawns to support his king, while Seymour only had a knight. The pawns were in a strong position, and so the Harvard man appeared to have the best of it.

At table No. 1 Belden and Binion played a drawn game. Binion began with the Ruy Lopez opening, and forty-two moves were made. Binion's time was 29 minutes, and Belden's 46 minutes.

Ballou of Harvard won a hard-fought game from Bumsted of Yale at the second table. Bumsted began with the Zukertort opening, and resigned after forty-six moves. Bumsted's time was 3 hours, and Ballou's 2 hours 25 minutes.

Price of Columbia and Ross of Yale played at table No. 3. Their game was a French defense, and Ross won after twenty moves. Price's time was 58 minutes, and Ross's 24 minutes.

Seymour and Van Kleeck's game was a French defense, and fifty-one moves were made.

The game between Price and Ross is as follows:

Price. White.	Ross. Black.	Price. White.	Ross. Black.
P—K4	P—K3	P—QKt3	P—B5
P—Q4	P—Q4	P—QKt4	Kt—B3
Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	Q—B2	PxP
P—K5	KKt—Q2	BPxP	Kt (Q2) xP
QKt—K2	P—QB4	Kt—Kt5	Kt—Q6 (ch)
P—QB3	Kt—QB3	K—Q2	BxKt
B—K3	P—KB3	BxB	Kt—B7
P—KB4	Q—K3	B—K3	KtxKR
Q—Q2	B—K2	Kt—B4	Kt—B7
Kt—RB3	Castles	Resigns	
R—Q	Kt—R4		

Following shows the number of games won and lost by each player:

	Won.	Lost.
Binion, Columbia	1	2
Price, Columbia	0	3
Ballou, Harvard	1	2
Van Kleeck, Harvard	1½	½
Bumsted, Yale	1½	1½
Ross, Yale	2	1
Belden, Princeton	½	2½
Seymour, Princeton	1½	½

*One game unfinished.

The standing of the colleges is as follows:

	Harvard.	Yale.	Princeton	Columbia.	Won.
Harvard	—	1½	1	2	4½
Yale	½	—	1½	1½	3½
Princeton	0	½	—	1½	2
Columbia	0	½	½	—	1
Lost	½	2½	3	5	

Harvard and Princeton games unfinished.

To-day will be Ladies' Day, and the players will meet as follows: Van Kleeck vs. Binion, Ballou vs. Price, Seymour vs. Bumstead, Belden vs. Ross.

LINCOLN BOWLERS BEATEN TWICE

Puritans Rolled Good Games in Harlem Republican Club Tournament.

The Lincoln Bowling Club's second team met with two unexpected defeats in the Harlem Republican Club's tournament last night. A large delegation of representative bowling men were on hand to witness the sport, and the zero-like weather put the bowlers in high fettle.

The Puritans were the first team to defeat the Lincolns. They scored 880 pins to Lincolns' 766. Kraft rolled top score by his team.

In the second game, the Lincoln bowlers made a good fight, but were again beaten by 20 pins. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

PURITAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hicks	2	4	4	144
Jones	2	5	3	162
Kraft	4	3	3	186
Raymond	2	7	1	182
Hamman	2	7	1	186
Total	12	26	12	860

LINCOLN NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Palmer	2	5	3	154
Patten	2	4	4	152
Robinson	1	6	3	156
Watkins	5	2	3	185
Cleland	2	1	7	119
Total	12	18	20	766

FRAMES.

Puritan	66	153	242	357	452	529	609	694	779	880
Lincoln	77	141	215	304	412	487	567	635	720	766

Average—Puritan, 172; Lincoln, 153 1-5. Scorers—S. Price and E. W. Bradbury. Umpire—Frank Schwab.

SECOND GAME.

LINCOLN NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Robinson	3	4	3	163
Patten	2	4	4	155
Palmer	3	3	4	148
Watkins	1	2	7	124
Cleland	3	6	1	190
Total	12	19	19	780

GRIPS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Welling	3	5	2	179
Christie	2	4	4	154
Fallon	2	4	4	147
Thompson	1	4	4	140
Nubel	0	9	1	170
Total	8	27	15	800

FRAMES.

Lincoln	92	159	245	320	397	466	540	610	686	780
Grips	75	154	230	286	381	473	544	630	712	800

Average—Lincoln, 156; Grips, 160. Scorers—S. Price and J. Haggerty. Umpire—Edward Keys.

Good Sleighing on the Road.

The snow is six inches deep on Seventh Avenue and the Driveway in Central Park. The sleighing was excellent yesterday, a good hard bottom having frozen during the night along the drives. "Gabe" Case predicts that the sleighing will last a month.

Since Case's removal from the Fleetwood Club house the Central Park tavern has made a practice of presenting three bottles of wine a year to the sleighing brigade; one going to the first man hailing from the north end, another to the earliest arrival from below Fifty-ninth Street, and a third to the first woman from either up town or down town. Thursday, however, four magnums were required to square the account, as two riders from the south made a dead heat of it, Budd Ellis bolting through the north door of the café at the very moment when A. J. Kaplan came into the house at the west entrance. Mr. Ellis, who is a son of John C. Ellis, a locomotive manufacturer, drove his stout little roan mare, Eva C, a granddaughter of Prince Wilkes. He came all the way from Thirty-second Street, stopped at the Casino on his way up, won the bottle there, and arrived at Case's in time to make a dead heat with Kaplan. Less than half an hour afterward Mrs. W. Roebling and Mrs. C. P. Lichtenburg, from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, drove up to the tavern together in a stylish turnout on runners and captured the ladies' prize.

CANOE OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Annual Meeting of the New-York Club Largely Attended.

A large number of the members of the New-York Canoe Club attended the annual meeting of the organization, at the Arena, 41 West Thirty-first Street, last evening. They elected officers for the ensuing year, and discussed at length matters of interest to the club. The new officers chosen were as follows:

Captain—Courtney Hyde; Mate—Francis E. Pratt; Purser—Henry H. Smythe; Trustees—L. L. Coudert, C. Bowyer Vaux, Frank C. Moore, J. E. Plummer, William M. Brownell.

The question of getting a new clubhouse and its permanent location was discussed by nearly all present. The floating house is now tied up in Atlantic Basin, South Brooklyn, for the Winter, having been towed there from Gravesend Bay, where it was used last Summer. It was finally determined to hold this matter in abeyance until another meeting can be called to settle it to the satisfaction of all. It is possible that the club may decide to go back to Staten Island.

The report of the Purser showed the club to be strong financially, a fact which disproves a number of statements made recently.

American Hockey Team Beaten.

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.—The International hockey match to-night between the United States hockey team and the Victorias of Montreal, resulted in a victory for the Canadians. In the first half the Canadian game was played, and the Canadians won by a score of 5 to 1.

The second half was the American game, and in this the Canadians proved themselves a worthy foe, the score standing at the close 1 to 1, the Canadians thus winning the match by a total score of 6 to 2.

ASBURY PARK WANTS THE MEET

Committee Appointed to Secure the Wheelmen's National Tourney.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 28.—Asbury Park intends to capture the next annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen, if persistent work and the hustling of a live "boom" committee count for anything. This determination was manifested at a meeting of the Asbury Park Wheelmen this week, when the project was discussed.

Ex-State Consul Stauffer informed his fellow-members that the prospects of securing the coveted meet were very bright, provided the Jersey wheelmen would use their influence to further the scheme. After the subject had been thoroughly discussed, a committee was appointed to attend the National Assembly in New-York in February and present a formal invitation for the wheelmen to meet here next June. The committee consists of John D. Beegle, Joseph L. Oliver, Dr. Asher S. Burton, and Mayor Frank L. Ten Broeck.

Asbury Park made an effort to secure the meet for this year. A committee was sent to Louisville, where the National Assembly met, and worked industriously. Backed up by a guaranteed entertainment fund of $10,000, they were in a fair way to succeed, when Massachusetts, which had been rolled upon to vote for Jersey, made a combination with the Western delegates and threw its support in favor of Denver. The vote was 93 for Denver and 70 for Asbury Park.

Boston is one of Asbury Park's foremost competitors now for the 1895 meet. That city has had the national gathering of wheelmen several times, and fair-minded cyclers think they have had enough. The Asbury Parkers have adopted for their slogan:

"Asbury Park is still alive;
We want the meet for '95!"

Harlem Wheelmen's "Stag."

The annual "stag" of the Harlem Wheelmen will take place this evening at the clubhouse, 11 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. A long programme has been arranged, and a very enjoyable time is anticipated. The affair will begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

Says Cup Conditions Are Unfair.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Field will say to-morrow: "The question of a cup race is at a standstill. Lord Dunraven will have nothing further to say until the Royal Yacht Squadron meeting on Jan. 7. Every one is asking why all these negotiations are necessary to arrange a race, and why should the deed contain conditions so grossly unfair to the challenger in order that the holder may with a great air of magnanimity make concessions. No challenge trophy ever was protected as is this cup, whose successful retention has been simply a matter of organization."

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Annual Fall meeting of the New-York Division, League of American Wheelmen, at Grand Union Hotel.

Harlem Wheelmen's stag, at 11 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 8 P. M.

Boxing at New Manhattan Athletic Club.

Lenox Wheelmen smoker, 63 East Fifty-ninth Street, 9:30 P. M.

Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 3:30 P. M.

Opening of outing season, at Thistle Rink, Grand and Twelfth Streets, Hoboken.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

Bicycling.—Riverside Wheelmen's stag, at 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; presentation of New-York Times trophy won at Madison Square Garden. Midnight run to Tarrytown. Starting from One Hundred and Tenth Street, Kings County Wheelmen Kaffeeklatsch, at the clubhouse, Bedford Avenue. South Brooklyn Wheelmen stag, at 435 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 3:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1

Young Men's Christian Association gymnastic exhibition, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, 8 P. M.

Meeting of New-York Wheelmen, at 140 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 8 P. M.

Close of intercollegiate chess tournament; reception and presentation of medals at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 3:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

Greenwich Wheelmen's "ladies' day," 509 Hudson Street.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Castle Point Cyclers, at Washington and Tenth Streets, Hoboken, 8 P. M.; Atalantas vs. Tourists, at Newark.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

Riverside Yacht Club meeting.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at Rahway.

Long Island Wheelmen's ball, at Astoria, Schuetzen Park.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

Bowling.—Columbia Cyclers vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Meeting of Riverside Wheelmen, at 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 8 P. M.

SLATE AS MADE BY POLITICIANS

Men They Name for Places in the City Government.

Mayor-elect Strong has not as yet made any further announcements as to his appointments. But the politicians have figured the slate out as follows:

Commissioners of Accounts—Marvelle W. Cooper, Republican, and Seth Sprague Terry, Democrat; Mayor's Marshal—Edward J. Healey of the Thirtieth Assembly District, Republican; Second Mayor's Marshal, to succeed Daniel M. Donegan, the Wiskinki of the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, John Brennan.

As soon as he takes office Mayor Strong can appoint a new Street-Cleaning Commissioner if he desires.

There is a story going the rounds that there is a great amount of discussion concerning the probable appointment of Mr. Terry as a Commissioner of Accounts, in the New-York State Democracy, because his appointment was not requested by ex-Mayor William R. Grace. It is said that his backers were ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, Recorder-elect John W. Goff, and a few others. There is also a silly yarn to the effect that friends of ex-Sheriff James O'Brien had been approached by friends of both ex-Secretary William Whitney and ex-Secretary Fairchild and sounded upon the proposition that the O'Brien Democrats should enter into a plan with them to organize a new anti-Tammany organization.

ELEVEN FEET OF WIRE IN HIS ARM

Remarkable Discovery of Surgeons Operating on Scanlon's Elbow.

When John Scanlon of 279 Avenue A went to Bellevue at 11:30 o'clock last Saturday morning he was suffering from what was supposed to be a bad dislocation of the left elbow joint. Upon being operated upon last Monday the doctors pulled from his forearm, in pieces from half an inch to a foot and a half in length, eleven feet of lead wire one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter.

Scanlon is a machinist in the employ of the East River Lead Company at 522 East Nineteenth Street. He had charge of the machine that makes the wire found in his arm.

While at work Saturday the machine clogged. Scanlon caught hold of the wire and gave it a smart pull. All at once there was an explosion in the metal receptacle. The whole machine was envoloped in steam, and Scanlon was knocked senseless. When he regained consciousness he was in an ambulance on his way to Bellevue. He is doing well.

CARS BURNED WHILE ON THEIR JOURNEYS

A Party of Railroad Officials Has a Narrow Escape.

HASTINGS, Neb., Dec. 28.—The Nemaha, the private car of General Manager Robinson of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad, was burned this morning between Davenport and Edgar, while en route to this city.

The occupants, A. M. Morey, Superintendent; M. A. Reed, General Solicitor, Chief Engineer Howe, and Judge J. B. Cessna of this city barely escaped with their lives, losing all their clothing, valuables, and papers. Mr. Reed had to be taken out through a window. When the party arrived here this morning they looked like a lot of Indians, being clothed only in blankets and their underwear.

The fire is supposed to have started from the overturning of an oil stove in the observatory car.

Altamont, Ill., Dec. 28.—The ladies' coach on a Vandalia train was found to be on fire as the train was approaching this place last night. The train was run to the station, where the coach and the combination car were destroyed.

DRIVEWAY LANDSCAPE FEATURES

SAMUEL PARSONS, JR., DIRECTED TO MAKE A REPORT.

Ordered to Do So as Superintendent of Parks and Not as Landscape Architect—Commissioner Bell Protests.

The Park Board yesterday, by the votes of Commissioners Clausen and Tappen, directed Samuel Parsons, Jr., to report on the landscape features of the Harlem River Driveway.

Mr. Parsons is Superintendent of Parks, and he stated that he preferred to report upon the driveway as Superintendent of Parks rather than as landscape architect, and the resolution of the board was changed to meet his wishes.

There was a report later in the afternoon that Mr. Parsons had written a letter to the board, saying that, while he appreciates the honor conferred on him, he does not, for several reasons, care to undertake to prepare the report asked for. It was said that Mr. Parsons does not care to place Landscape Architect Vaux in an awkward position. No letter, however, had been received from Mr. Parsons at the office of the board at the time of closing for the day.

The session of the board was proceeding quietly, when President Clausen said: "I wish to dispose of the landscape architect matter," and then Commissioner Bell became extremely active, and opposed President Clausen's resolution, which was as follows:

Resolved, That the duties of landscape architect of the Harlem River Driveway be assigned to Samuel Parsons, Superintendent of Parks, until further action by this board, and that he be directed to examine and report on the landscape effects of the driveway.

Mr. Parsons, who was present, announced that he did not care to supersede Calvert Vaux, the present landscape architect to the board, but said that he was willing to make a report on the subject.

"With all due respect to Mr. Parsons," said Commissioner Bell, "I must emphatically protest against Mr. Parsons for that undertaking. A man of national reputation and well-known qualifications should undertake an important work."

In reply to a question by Commissioner Bell, Mr. Parsons said that, although he does not style himself as a landscape architect, he is one, and that he was engaged in such work as a partner of Calvert Vaux before he became Superintendent of Parks. At Mr. Parsons's request the resolution was changed to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Parks be directed to report on the landscape features of the Harlem River Driveway that are necessary to be considered in carrying out the plans.

President Clausen then ordered the roll called on the resolution, and he and Commissioner Tappen voted for it. Commissioner Bell voted against it. He said:

"While there is a landscape architect in the employ of the Park Department, I cannot vote for this resolution. If there was no landscape architect employed, I might vote differently, but as long as one is employed and paid he should do the work. If he is incompetent, the board has the power to remove him. I will only vote for the employment of a landscape architect of national reputation to make a report on this work, and Mr. Parsons is not a man with such a reputation in that profession."

President Clausen then had read a copy of a report of the Commissioners of Accounts, that was made to Mayor Grant in April, 1892, in which it was stated that Calvert Vaux had said that he depended on Superintendent Parsons in all matters relating to landscape effects, and that if Mr. Parsons was to refuse to aid him he would have to resign.

Commissioner Bell still maintained that the landscape architect should be a man with a national reputation.

President Clausen asked Commissioner Bell if he would vote to dismiss Mr. Vaux on the report made to Mayor Grant if he (Clausen) moved to dismiss. Commissioner Bell said that he would not without a fair conclusive trial.

After the resolution was adopted, Mr. Parsons was directed by President Clausen to proceed and make a report as called for in the resolution.

Commissioner Bell then stated that certain park property was insured in companies not subject to State examination, and it was directed that it be insured in companies that were.

The board refused to act upon Capt. Collins's request for $3,190 for car fare for the park police.

Before adjourning the board accepted a Buffalo cow, which the Montreal Zoological Garden wishes kept until May 1.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia, (letters must be directed "per Carthaginian"); at 3:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM for Mexico, (letters direct, per steamship Turkish Prince, (letters must be directed per Turkish Prince"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other Mexican States must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam"); at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia"); at 12:30 PM (supplementary 2 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne"); at 4 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Scottish Prince, (letters for Savanilla and Cartahgena must be directed "per Scottish Prince").

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) per steamship Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *5 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, especially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 5 and up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of each steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1894.

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Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 A.M.
Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 A.M. | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 A.M. | Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M.

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Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A.M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
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4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Albany 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
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4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
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10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N. Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence	11:00 AM
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

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In Effect November 18, 1

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, generally fair, warmer, variable wind, becoming southwest. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, warmer, north winds, becoming southwesterly.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, northwesterly winds, becoming southwesterly.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY, fair, warmer, high, northwesterly winds to-night, becoming southwesterly. KENTUCKY and TENNESSEE, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, increasing southwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, stationary temperature, high northwesterly winds to-night, becoming westerly.

and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, high northwesterly winds, gales on the coast to-night. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, high northwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, slightly cooler, high northwesterly winds, diminishing in force. GEORGIA, fair, warmer in northern portion, high northerly winds, becoming variable. ALABAMA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer; variable winds, becoming southwesterly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, except local snows near the lakes, warmer, southerly winds. OHIO, fair, except local snows near the lake, warmer, southwesterly winds. INDIANA, warmer, southwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, local snow, warmer, westerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming westerly. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, variable winds, becoming northerly. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, variable winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds, becoming variable. COLORADO, fair, warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, variable winds.

SIGNALS are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Sandy Hook to Jupiter, and on the Gulf from Key West to New-Orleans.

The storm has moved from Maine to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A storm has developed over the lake regions, and is now central over Lake Superior. The pressure is also low on the Pacific coast. The area of high pressure has extended from the Rocky Mountain plateau over the Gulf States, and is now highest in Eastern Texas; it has been attended by cold, high, northwesterly winds on the Gulf coast to-day. High, northwesterly winds will prevail on the Atlantic coast to-night. The barometer has risen in New-England, the Atlantic, and Gulf States; it has fallen in the upper lake region and generally west of the Mississippi River. The temperature has fallen in New-England, the Atlantic, and the Gulf States; it has risen in the Upper Mississippi Valley and on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau. Light local snows have occurred in the lake regions, but the weather has been generally fair in all the other districts. The weather will be generally fair in all districts, except local snows near the lakes. The temperature will remain nearly stationary in the Atlantic and Gulf States, and will rise in New-England, the Ohio, and Mississippi Valleys, and the Rocky Mountain region.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Dwight E. Holley, Fourth Infantry, three days' extention; Lieut. Albert E. Donworth, Seventh Infantry, ten days; Lieut. Stephen L. H. Slocum, Adjutant Eighth Cavalry, three months, Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, Second Infantry, three months.

—Lieut. Henry A. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Camp Merritt, Montana, for temporary duty on the completion of which he will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, for duty.

Navy.

—Lieut. C. H. Lyman, who was the navigating officer of the Kearsarge, when she was wrecked at Roncador, has been ordered to the Bureau of Equipment.

—Chaplain C .S. Wright has been detached from the Portsmouth and ordered to the Minneapolis.

—Assistant Engineer J. K. Robison has been ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

—Boatswain J. J. Klilin has been detached from the Portsmouth and ordered to the Fern.

—Lieut. H. W. Witzell has been detached from the Portsmouth and will take three months' leave.

—Lieut. P. A. Fiske has been ordered to the New-York Navy Yard.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:41	Moon sets...7:02	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:40	10:15	2:23	3:00
Governors Island	9:08	9:31	3:05	3:46
Hell Gate	11:01	11:24	4:33	5:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Circassia, Glasgow	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Dania, Hamburg		7:00 A. M.
Etona, La Plata Countries	3:00 P. M.	
Hevelius, Brazil	7:00 A. M.	
La Bretagne, Havre	12:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Massachusetts, London		
Seguranca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, DEC. 30.

Panama, Havana		10;50 A. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

Advance, Colon		12:00 M.
Colombia, Colon		12:00 M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

Andes, Haiti		

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) Dec. 29.—America, London, Dec. 15; Ben Lomond, Gibraltar, Dec. 14; Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 22; Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Dec. 21; Hohenzollern, Bremen, Dec. 18; Island, Christiansand, Dec. 19; Massasoit, Swansea, Dec. 15; New-York, Southampton, Dec. 22; Prussia, Hamburg, Dec. 16; Schiedam, Amsterdam, Dec. 15; Wittekind, Bremen, Dec. 15.

SUNDAY, Dec. 30.—Burgundia, Gibraltar, Dec. 15; La Gascogne, Havre, Dec. 22; Martello, Hull, Dec. 16; Sirius, St. Lucia, Dec. 22.

MONDAY, Dec. 31.—Cufic, Liverpool, Dec. 20; Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa, Dec. 20; Orizaba, Havana, Dec. 27; Polynesia, Havre, Dec. 19; Suevia, Naples, Dec. 15; Wells City, Swansea, Dec. 17.

TUESDAY, Jan. 1.—Finance, Colon, Dec. 24; Runic, Liverpool, Dec. 21; State of California, Glasgow, Dec. 21; Westernland, Antwerp, Dec. 22.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.—Dresden, Bremen, Dec. 22; Panama, Bordeaux, Dec. 21; Yucatan, Havana, Dec. 29.

Arrived.—New-York, Friday, Dec. 28.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Sol, Higgins, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T Van Sickle.

SS Concho, Crowell, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Freeth, Hamburg Dec. 2, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Fort William, (Br.,) Hird, Ponce Dec. 19, with mdse. and one passenger to New-York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Porto Cabello Dec. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Jones, Kingston Dec. 20, with mdse. to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Seminole, Chichester, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Cienfuegos, Smith, Nassau and Cuba 4 ds, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS Pennland, (Belg.,) Loeswitz, from Antwerp Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:06 P. M.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—Moderate gale, N. W., cloudy. Velocity of wind 42 miles per hour.

Sailed.

SS Tjomo, for Barbados and Demerara; Peruvian, for Glasgow; Chicago, for Newcastle, via Hull; Sorrento, for Antwerp; Madiana, for St. Thomas, &c.; El Norte, for New-Orleans, Ardangorm, for Guantanamo, &c.; Chattahoochee.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlemick, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New-York Dec. 10 for Trieste and Venice, passed Tarifa to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York Dec. 15, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Italia, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from New-York Dec. 15, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Elbe, (Ger.,) Capt. von Goessell, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at noon to-day.

SS Euclid, (Br.,) Capt. Trenehan, from New-York Dec. 12, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Olinda, (Port.,) Capt. de Roze, sld. from Cadiz for New-York Dec. 22.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, sld. from Santos for New-York Dec. 25.

SS Sutherland (Br.) sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Manauense, (Br.,) Capt. Murray, from New-York Dec. 3, arr. at Para Dec. 22.

SS Kennett, (Br.,) Capt. Davis, sld. from Buenos Ayres for New-York Nov. 29.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New-York Dec. 22 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 9:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Dec. 18, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New-York Dec. 15 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Priam (Br.) sld. from Singapore for New York Dec. 25.

Gardiner's Island Light Wrecked.

GREENPORT, L. I., Dec. 28.—The storm of Thursday completely wrecked the old Gardiner's Island Lighthouse. It fell into the water between 12 and 1 o'clock of that day. It had not been in use for some time.

Religious Notices.

A.A.A.A.—METROPOLITAN FORWARD Movement, 14th St., Near 6th Av.—Sunday, 4 and 7:45 P. M., Rev. Arthur T. Peirson, D. D., will address both services. At 4 P. M., (by request,) Dr. Peirson will give an address on the enduement of the Holy Spirit. Select orchestral and vocal music. Sunday school and Bible class, 2:15 P. M.; review by Dr. Hurlburt. Monday, 8 P. M., old-fashioned watch-night service. Change in service every hour. Music and songs. Addresses by Rev. S. P. Cadman and others. Tuesday, 8 P. M., New Year's night pictorial, by Phillip Phillips, Jr. Wednesday, 8 P. M., story tellers' night, (a unique service.) Thursday, 8 P. M., great family service; one bright hour. Friday, 8 P. M., questions and answers and short address by Rev. S. P. Cadman. Saturday, 8 P. M., one musical hour. Woman's meeting every Saturday at 3 P. M. Noon meetings every day between 12 and 1.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!—"NED" MURPHY IS COMING Sunday, Jan. 13th. This gifted, popular young Temperance Evangelist, who crowds churches, begins an aggressive Christian Temperance campaign at Madison Ave. Presbyterian Church, corner 53rd St., Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, pastor, Sunday evening, Jan. 13th, continuing nightly two weeks. Under direction of National Christian Men's Temperance Union, 433 Lexington Ave., John S. Huyler, President. Ministers willing to announce meetings please send names. Interdenominational. Unpolitical. "No Sunday Saloons."

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by ex-Gov. John P. St. John of Kansas. Subject: "Capital." Choice programme of Christmas music, consisting of anthems and choruses. Miss Emma Wing, soloist. Miss Anna Park, cornetist. EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary; JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH STREET, NEW-York. Beginning with Sunday after next, Jan. 6, 1895,

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D. Will preach every Sabbath afternoon at 4 o'clock. Doors open at 3:30. Prayers of all people are requested for Divine blessing on these meetings.

A GREAT WATCH-NIGHT SERVICE, ST. BARtholomew's Mission, 42d St., Third Av., Monday, 7:30 to midnight, led by B. S. Taylor, powerful Western evangelist, (nightly until Thursday.) Music, testimonies, songs. Brother Taylor, "Hopp" Hadley, Col. Hadley, Miss Wray, cordially invite friends.

AT THE FOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av., and 91st St., Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Simeon and His Saviour"; 3 P. M., Sabbath school; 8 P. M., "A Year at Antioch." Wednesday evening, lecture by the pastor at 8 o'clock. Public cordially invited.

A SERVICE PARTICIPATED IN BY MORE than 200 children, consisting of singing and recitations, is held every sunday afternoon at 3:30, to which the public is invited, in the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4th AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 3:30 P. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. The public cordially invited.

AT THE LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN Church, northwest corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach morning at 11. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. All are cordially invited.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M.; evensong at 4:30 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St., Madison C. Peters.—11, "The Absolute Harmony Between the Old Testament and Modern Science"; 7:45, to business men, "Profits and Losses"; prelude, "Why Is the Lexow Committee Afraid to Go Higher Up?" Mr. Peters will preach every evening next week except Saturday. The Gardineres will sing at these meetings. All welcome.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, Dec. 30, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Van Dyke will preach in the morning and Dr. McIlvaine in the afternoon. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

"REMEMBER THAT THIS IS HOSPITAL Saturday and to-morrow is Hospital Sunday."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M., children's service, with sermon to children, and 8 P. M. Old Testament types of character; I.—"Abraham."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M., Rev. C. G. Gay, deputy of the Evangelical Free Church of Italy, will speak on Italian Evangelization.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH ST., and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., topic—"A Review of the Old Year," and 8 P. M., topic—"The New Year; Out of Egypt."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John Hutchins will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORM CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121ST ST., Near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11. No evening service.

SECOND CHURCH, 123D ST. AND LENOX AV.—Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30. Installation of elders and deacons, and sermon by Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81ST ST., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school. 11 A. M., preaching; An old year's sermon, "Looking Backward." 8 P. M., special musical service—Handel and Gounod. Solos: "Angels Ever Bright"; soprano, "Hope in the Lord"; baritone, violin obligato, "O! Thou that Tellest"; contralto, "Ave Maria"; soprano, violin obligato.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening subject—"The Year's Balance; Thoughts on the Past." Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 P. M. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57TH St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning, "Some Comforting Thoughts as Life Passes On." Evening, "Lectures on Ingersollism Versus Truth"; subject—"The Programme of Christ as Announced by Himself." All comers cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 42d St. and Madison Av. Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M., holy communion.

11, morning service.	7:45, evening service.
Sermon by the Rector.	Sermon by Rev. Marion Law.

Watch night service Monday, 11 P. M. Full choir.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av. and 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach, 11 A. M., a sermon for the closing year; subject—"Things Old and New." 7:45 P. M.; subject—"Christ and the Model City." All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—Hospital Sunday. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., morning prayer; sermon by the rector. 4 P. M., choral evensong; sermon by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, M. A.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD AND 71ST St., Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector; Rev. Herbert Shipman, Assistant.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.

Sunday, Dec. 30, 4 o'clock, "The Nativity," a service for choir, congregation, and minister, will be sung.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 57TH ST., north side, west of 9th Av.—Sermon, Sunday, 7:45 evening: "The First Resurrection Probable in Our Time."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK Av. and 34th St.—Services at 11 A. M.; subject, "The Good Old Year." Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Morning services at 11 A. M. Afternoon, 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. Wm. H. P. Faunce, Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school. At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. Evening subject—"Famous Heresies: Sectarianism." Week-day service Friday evening. All are welcome.

"REMEMBER THAT THIS IS HOSPITAL Saturday and to-morrow is Hospital Sunday."

Religious Notices.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 12th St.—The pastor, Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and at 4 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—The pastor, Rev. Dr. Davies, will preach to-morrow at 11; topic—"A Seasonable Question." Evening at 8, Mr. Robert E. Speer will speak to young people; subject—"The Last Sabbath Evening."

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 30th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St.—Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor, will preach in the morning at 11; subject, "The Closing Year." In the evening at 7:30 will be the Christmas exercises of the Home and Mission Schools, with special music and address by Dr. A. F. Schauffler.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St., Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching by the Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D.; 8 P. M., preaching by the pastor; subject, "The Angels of the Passing Years." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, 53d St.—The pastor, Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; subject—"Leading Thoughts of 1894." 8 P. M. Subject—"Balancing Books." Special music. Chorus choir. Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will officiate. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGton Square South.—The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, EAST 35TH ST., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, at 9:30. Service at 11 o'clock. Subject—"The Central Truth of the Church."

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av., Northeast Corner 73d St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

RUTGER'S RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St., Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Henry M. Booth, D. D., President of Auburn Seminary, will preach at 11 A. M., and the Rev. John Gillespie, D. D., Secretary Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, will preach at 4 P. M.

REFORMED CATHOLIC.—AT REFORMED Catholic services in Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Father O'Connor preaches. Subject: "Father McGlynn's Humiliation." Protestants and Catholics invited.

"REMEMBER THAT THIS IS HOSPITAL Saturday and to-morrow is Hospital Sunday."

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 127th St., Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector; Rev. Gouv'r Morris Wilkins, Assistant.—Services, holy communion, 8 A. M.; vespers, with address to children, 4 P. M.; other services, with sermons, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Special musical services, first Sunday evening of month. Everybody made welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MAD. AV. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Service in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate. There will be special service in the evening at 7:45 o'clock to express sympathy with the persecuted Christians in Armenia. The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Rev. Dr. Greer, and others will make addresses.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH ST. —Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German;) solemn mass, (Haydn,) 11 A. M.; procession B. S., 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. No morning sermon. Fr. Ritchie will preach at night. Subject, "Leviathan Meat."

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 76th St., Near Columbus Av.—Preaching by Rev. James M. King, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school, 2:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 5th Av., Corner of 20th St., Rev. A. J. Palmer, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. Strangers are cordially invited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Dec. 30, 1894, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. M. M. Mangasarian at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject—"The Wisdom of Emerson." All interested are invited.

THE VERY REV. S. REYNOLDS HOLE, DEAN of Rochester Cathedral, will preach in Trinity Church on Sunday, Dec. 30. Hour of service, 10:30 A. M.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 43d ST. AND 5th AV. —To-morrow, 11 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman will lecture on "Bribery and Conscience in Private and Public Life." The public is invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service in the chapel.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avenues.—Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D. D., of San Francisco, Cal., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—Trial desired in New-York County.—GEORGE H. ALLEN, Frank S. Stevens, Edson Bradley, and Augustus S. Pyatt, plaintiffs, against SIGMUND SIESEL and JACOB WOLF, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New-York, December 14, 1894.

EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office address, 32 Liberty Street, New-York City.

To Sigmund Siesel and Jacob Wolf: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 14th day of December, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said city, on the 14th day of December, 1894.—Dated New-York, December 14th, 1894.

EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Liberty Street, New-York City, New-York.

d15-law6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—Trial desired in New-York County.—MORRIS B. EDINGER, Frederick Jacobi, and Solomon M. Mandel, composing the firm of Edinger Brothers and Jacobi, plaintiffs, against SIGMUND SIESEL and JACOB WOLF, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New-York, December 14, 1894.

EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Liberty Street, New-York City, New-York.

To Sigmund Siesel and Jacob Wolf: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 14th day of December, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said city, on the 14th day of December, 1894.—Dated New-York, December 14th, 1894.

EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Liberty Street, New-York City, New-York.

d15-law6wS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN HERMAN RECKNAGEL, assigned to Louis C. Gillespie and Carl L. Recknagel, Jr., for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, to be held at the chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the eleventh day of January, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Louis C. Gillespie and Carl L. Recknagel, Jr., as assignees of above-named John Herman Recknagel, for the benefit of creditors should not be had, and if no cause be shown, them to attend the final settlement of the assignees' accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Court of Common Pleas to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. [L. S.] Henry W. Bookstaver, Judge of the said Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, this 24th day of November, 1894. ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.

R. BURNHAM MOFFAT, Att'y for Assignees, 60 and 62 Cotton Exchange Building, New-York. d1-law6wS

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman as chambermaid in private family; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. S. S., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or first-class chambermaid; city reference. Branagan, 258 West 47th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent reference. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By First-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; understands the finest cooking; can suit the most fastidious; excellent reference. 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. 148 East 40th St., two days.

COOK.—By a cook with good reference. Call, two days, from 10 till 4 o'clock, at present employer's, 5 West 46th St.

COOK.—By Swedish girl; best city references; willing, obliging. 39 East 59th St., Madison Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as cook and laundress; best city references. 231 East 29th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By an American woman to do the housework in small American family; good cook and laundress; city or country. 236 West 55th St., third flight.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Ladys's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As traveling lady's maid for Europe; speaks four languages; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; no wages first month. Mme. L. Crechet, Hotel Victoria.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; good hairdresser and dressmaker; good reference. B., 222 West 30th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork; in private family; good city reference. M. K., Box 110 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; assist with chamberwork; in American family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; assist with waiting or chamberwork. L. H., Box 5, 1,563 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady desires a position for a waitress, who has lived with her four years, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Saturday and Monday, at 710 Madison Av.

Miscellaneous.

COMPETENT GIRL WANTS WORK OF ANY kind by day; private family; references. Sheils, 135 West 60th St.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 39th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Familiar with all kinds of stenographic work; references. Earnest, 152 6th Av.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTS ANY KIND OF EMployment, not menial. De Long, 140 West 33d St., one flight, Bell 4.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced German man; well up in his duties; neat in his habits; quick at his work; temperate and industrious; takes special care in keeping silver and glass in thorough order; best city reference. V. C., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, just arrived from Europe; speaks German and a little English; as butler in a private family or hotel; twelve years' references from one place. H. M., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; in small private family; good valet; can furnish best city personal and written references. M., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Scotch; tall; good valet; highly recommended by last employer, whom he leaves owing to family going to Europe. Douglas, Box 381 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man; tall; neat appearance; first-class city references; will be disengaged on Monday. C. M., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family as first-class butler; willing and obliging; best city references. E. G., 224 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—By Belgian; single; understands his duties; sober; city references. A., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—With second man or parlormaid. H. G., 415 5th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; age, 40; no incumbrance; gentleman giving up horses will highly recommend him; thoroughly understands his duties, horses, harness, and carriages; sober, willing, and obliging; former and personal references will testify. J. Casey, 204 East 37th St., care McDonald.

COACHMAN.—Twenty-five years; best city reference; honest, sober, and obliging; not afraid of work; always keeps things in good order; twelve years with last employer, who has given up horses and to whom he can refer personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business as coachman; steady, sober, and competent; can give best of reference; city or country. F. B., 28 Montgomery St., Newark, N. J.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; married; no family; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; stylish city driver; fifteen years' best city reference. James Bryan's bell, 898 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; good rider; good references; city or country. M. A., 26 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; married; no family; has excellent city reference as to sobriety, honesty, and capability. D. C., 219 East 32d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Gentleman giving up horses recommends capable, reliable man; single; 34; city or country. A. B., White & Kerr, 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By single German man as coachman; six years' references. Frank Hopp, 266 West 95th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Can milk; prompt and sober; moderate wages; references. M. H., 106 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; can give 10 years' reference; city or country. J. H., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly experienced; stylish driver; good references. H. B., 124 West 50th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Thoroughly competent; first-class reference; city or country. M. L., 49 East 76th St.

Gardeners.

HEAD GARDENER.—By a German as head gardener of a first-class place; married; 34 years; 12 years with best American families; best references. L., care of Siebrecht & Wadley, 5th Av. and 37th St.

GARDENER.—Large experience growing plants, grapes, pe

SEVENTY'S REFORM BILLS

Text of the Power of Removal and Public Hearing Measures.

NO ACTION CONCERNING THE POLICE

To Wait for Senator Lexow's Bill to Reorganize the Force—Charles Stewart Smith's Suggestions.

The Legislative Committee of the Committee of Seventy met yesterday and adopted two bills materially affecting the government of this city, and they will be sent to the Legislature, with a request that they be made laws as speedily as possible.

The first of these bills gives the incoming Mayor power to remove city officers who are not in full and cordial sympathy with his policy. The second one provides ample opportunity for the Mayor and citizens of this town to find out about and pass upon all bills introduced at Albany that affect the interests of the people who live here.

Both of these bills will be eagerly read by everybody interested in the municipal reform movement, but the bill that is watched for with the keenest curiosity is the one that will contain such recommendations as the Committee of Seventy may have to make on the subject of the reorganization of the Police Department. Just now that topic is uppermost in the public mind.

It may be stated upon the best authority that the committee does not intend to make any suggestions about a police bill at the present time. Though all of its members are convinced that immediate reform is urgently needed, they are not at all unanimous as to the best methods of bringing it about. Some of them favor a single Commissioner, and others, more particularly the lawyers and politicians, are in favor of a bi-partisan Police Board. Very few of them give any serious consideration to Dr. Parkhurst's suggestions for having a military officer at the head of the Police Department. They feel that, with proper authority and commensurate responsibility a man with the experience of Superintendent Byrnes, for instance, could produce very much better results than any man unacquainted with police methods, no matter how good his military record or training.

But, as a matter of fact, the Committee of Seventy is keeping its hands off police legislation for the present, as a matter of courtesy to Senator Lexow. It is no secret that the Chairman of the Senate investigating committee is very proud of the work that he and his associates have accomplished, and that he proposes to draft a new police bill himself. It is understood that he will confer freely with the Legislative Committee of the Seventy, and that the members will have an opportunity to look over the proposed bill in its entirety before it is submitted to the Legislature; but it will be Senator Lexow's bill, and will be sent in as the immediate fruit of the investigations of the committee of which he is Chairman. Furthermore, it is understood that Senator Lexow already has his ideas well in hand and that his bill will be ready for the Senate at the same time the committee hands in its report.

It is also pretty well understood that Senator Lexow does not favor a single police executive responsible directly to the Mayor, but that he favors continuing a bi-partisan Board of Commissioners.

Charles Stewart Smith, as ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Seventy, holds some very positive views about the best method of reforming the Police Department. A reporter for The New-York Times asked him to explain them yesterday.

"In the first place," said Mr. Smith, "I have been all along in favor of giving control of the department to a single Commissioner, placing all the authority with him, and making him directly responsible to the people through the Mayor. But Mr. Eaton's excellent articles in The New-York Times have caused me to modify my views somewhat in that respect. One thing is certain: The office of Superintendent of Police must be taken entirely out of politics. That is the first and most important step toward real reform. The head of the Police Department and all the men under his control should be as widely divorced from politics as are the men in the army and navy. It is done in England. It can and should be done here."

"Are you in favor of Dr. Parkhurst's suggestion of a military police, with a competent military man at the head?"

"No, I cannot say that I am. I do not think that Dr. Parkhurst means that suggestion of his to be construed too literally. He wants a good police force, and he thinks it could best be managed under military discipline; but I do not think he wants to turn out experienced and efficient policemen. I prefer not to express an opinion just now upon the advisability of retaining Superintendent Byrnes in the service, or as to whether he should be recalled as a witness before the Lexow committee. So far as I am personally concerned, I am content to leave the question of calling Superintendent Byrnes as a witness to the discretion of Mr. Goff. If he sees fit to call Mr. Byrnes, I shall be very glad to hear what the Superintendent has to say, and so will a great many other people."

"Is the Legislative Committee of the Seventy likely to draft a bill for the reorganization of the Police Department?" Mr. Smith was asked.

"I think not, at least for the present. We want to see what the Senate investigating committee is going to recommend," he replied.

"What are your personal views about the proper way to go to work?"

"I am in favor of introducing a resolution in the Senate requesting the Governor to appoint a committee of five to take the subject into serious consideration. This committee should consist of two Senators and three citizens—good citizens and prominent citizens. By way of suggestion, I should name Dorman B. Eaton first and Abram S. Hewitt second. I do not care to name a third, but these two names are sufficient to show the type of men required for the work. This committee should go carefully over the 680 rules governing the Police Department, condense them, codify them, and let the people see what they all mean. Then they should draft a bill that meets their views and report to the Governor. All this could be done, and done thoroughly, within five weeks. We want to do this thing right while we are about it."

"Another necessary reform," continued Mr. Smith, "is that the expenditures of the Police Department shall be properly audited. It is nothing short of ridiculous to have that $5,000,000 be more spent every year in the way it is now. The books should be properly kept and constantly overhauled by expert accountants.

"Every member of the Committee of Seventy, so far as I know, is heartily in favor of continuing the investigation by the Senate committee until its work is done. It would be the height of folly to stop right now. If any effort is made in this direction the Committee of Seventy will do all in its power to prevent it."

Other members of the Committee of Seventy with whom the reporter talked were in favor of withholding any recommendations concerning the police until the Senate Investigating Committee had reported.

The proposed Power of Removal bill is entitled "An Act to authorize the Mayor of the City of New-York to make removals from public office in certain cases." The full text is as follows:

"Section 1. At any time within four months after the commencement of his term of office, the Mayor of the City of New-York may at pleasure remove from office any public officer now or hereafter holding office by appointment from the Mayor of said city, except judicial officers, for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution, but this act shall not apply to any Mayor of said city elected to fill a vacancy.

"Sec. 2. After the expiration of the said period of four months, any such public officer may be removed from office in the manner heretofore provided by law.

"Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately."

The second bill recommended by the Legislative Committee is entitled, "An act to provide for public notice and opportunity for a public hearing before the Mayor or of any city of the first class concerning all special city laws relating to such city." The full text reads:

"Section 1. Whenever a certified copy of any bill for a special city law shall be transmitted to the Mayor of any city of the first class, pursuant to the provisions of the second section of the twelfth article of the Constitution of this State, the said Mayor shall forthwith upon the receipt thereof fix a day for a public hearing in such city concerning such bill and shall give public notice of the time and place of such hearing, by publishing said notice for two successive days in two daily newspapers published in said city and designated by him. Said notice shall also contain the title of the bill and any explanatory statement concerning the same which the Mayor shall deem advisable.

"Sec. 2. The Mayor shall attend at the time and place appointed for such hearing, and shall afford an opportunity for a public hearing concerning such bill.

"Sec. 3. After such hearing, and within fifteen days after the transmission to him of a certified copy of such bill, the said Mayor shall return the same to the house from which it was sent, or, if the session of the Legislature at which such bill was passed has terminated, to the Governor, with the Mayor's certificate thereon, stating whether the city has or has not accepted the same. The Mayor shall also append to said certified copy of such bill a further certificate stating that the public notice herein provided for has been given, and that an opportunity for a public hearing concerning such bill has been afforded, pursuant to the provision of this act, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence thereof.

"Sec. 4. The Clerk of the house in which such bill originated shall indorse upon the original bill to be presented to the Governor, and upon the certified copy thereof to be transmitted to the Mayor, the date of such transmission. The said Clerk, if the certified copy of said bill is returned to the house in which the bill originated, or the Governor, if said certified copy is returned to him, shall indorse the date of such return upon the said original bill and also upon said certified copy thereof. In every case in which a bill for a special city law has been accepted by the city or cities to which it relates, the certified copy or copies thereof transmitted to the Mayor or Mayors of said city or cities and returned by him or them, with the certificates indorsed thereon or appended thereto, shall be attached to the original bill and presented therewith to the Governor.

Sec. 5. The amount necessary to be expended by the Mayor of any city of the first class in complying with the requirements of this act shall be a public charge and shall be paid out of any fund or appropriation applicable thereto, and if, in any of such cities, there be no fund or appropriation applicable to such payment in the year 1895, then and in that case the board or body in such city charged with the duty of estimating the amounts required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of said city shall within thirty days after the passage of this act meet and estimate the amount necessary to be expended by the Mayor of said city under the provisions of this act during the year 1895, and the amount so estimated shall be added to and become a part of the final estimate of the amounts required to pay the expense of conducting the public business of said city during said year, and shall be collected by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation in said city.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

Both these bills received the unanimous approval of the Legislative Committee, and it is expected that they will be cordially indorsed by the full Committee of Seventy.

Aside from the recommendations from the Committee of Seventy, the Chamber of Commerce as a body proposes to make some suggestions about municipal reform for Mayor Strong to consider. Most of them will be embodied in a committee report, which will be submitted to the board at its meeting next Thursday.

The next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy will be held on Monday.

MADE OUT OF WHOLE CLOTH

That's What Mr. Worth Says of the Charges Against Him.

The recent Republican primaries in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, were hotly contested, and at the ward convention held subsequently the Worth faction came out ahead by one vote, the vote being 42 to 41. Then all kinds of charges were made against "Jakey" Worth, and John Kissel, who was defeated by the Worth combine, declared that Worth, who is a Commissioner of Elections, had bribed the delegates.

It was said that, on the strength of those charges, a committee would wait upon Mayor Schieren yesterday and ask for the removal of Commissioner Worth. But the committee did not materialize.

Mr. Worth said yesterday that the charges were made out of whole cloth, and emanated from a man "whom I have discovered to be a sawduster in business and a pirate in politics.

"There are men," he went on, "much superior to Kissel who are, in a way, helping on his cause. There is a suspicion in the minds of certain men that I am to have a large influence in the next General Committee, and there is a desire to belittle me in the minds of Republicans and to kill off my influence.

"I know of one man who is a candidate for the office of Commissioner, and who is looking to Mayor Schieren for appointment. That man doubtless feels that anything that lowers me in the estimation of the public will help his cause, and he, for that reason, would be prompted to listen to stories such as men like Kissel circulate.

"All this talk about my becoming a 'boss' is sheer nonsense. The Republican Party has leaders, but not bosses. They give it out that I am opposed to Mr. Schieren. I want to say that if Mr. Schieren's nomination is demanded by a strong public sentiment, no man in the city will fall in line more promptly or more cheerfully than I will."

New Form of Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—A new form of daily Treasury statement, or rather a consolidation of numerous statements now made in various divisions, all on one form, will be issued from the Treasury Department beginning with Jan. 1, 1895. This new form will be issued daily and will be headed: "Receipts and expenditures of the Government and condition of the Treasury." It will show the receipts for the day, month to date, and fiscal year to date; expenditures for the day, month to date, and year to date; excess of receipts for the day over expenditures, for the month to date and fiscal year to date, or vice versa; gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury, and certificates outstanding against both, leaving the differences as net gold. Silver will be stated the same way, as well as United States legal-tender notes. United States notes and Treasury notes redeemed will also be stated, and the available cash balance will be shown, taking the place of the daily assets and liabilities statement now published.

Chairman Cohen Must Be Tried.

The examination in the case of Morris Cohen, Chairman of the Cloakmakers' Protective Association, who is charged with using the clubrooms at 316 Delancey Street for gambling purposes, was held yesterday, in the Essex Police Court. Cohen's counsel claimed that the charge was made by Joseph Barondess, the labor agitator, who, he says, is jealous of Cohen's influence among the cloakmakers.

After Justice Feitner had heard both sides of the case, he held the defendant in $300 bail for trial at the Court of General Sessions. Bail was provided for Cohen.

A Train Derailed.

SUMMIT, N. J., Dec. 28.—A train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was derailed near Millington, nine miles west of here, about 8:30 o'clock this morning. Two trainmen were badly injured, but no one was killed. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

Conductor Taylor had four teeth knocked out, and the baggageman had his right leg badly sprained and bruised.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Michael Frank, the founder of the free-school system of Wisconsin, died Thursday at Kenosha, Wis. A few days ago he celebrated his ninetieth birthday, and he appeared to be in good health to within a few hours of his death.

—George Wilkinson, general designer and Superintendent of the Gorham Manufacturing Company of Providence, R. I., died of apoplexy in his office yesterday.

—Daniel Shea, a well-known Harvard athlete, and a member of the football eleven in 1892, died yesterday at Boston of pneumonia and Bright's disease.

—The Rev. Henry Wright, one of the oldest preachers in the Troy Conference, died suddenly Thursday at Clifton Park, Saratoga County.

—William C. Poe, grandson of the famous Indian fighter and brother of Gen. O. M. Poe of Detroit, died at Massillon, Ohio.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THEY COMMEND GOV. FLOWER

Members of the Queens County Grand Jury Grateful for His Action Regarding Newtown Creek Nuisances.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 28.—The New-York Times on Dec. 12 published the fact that Gov. Flower had issued an order directing that, to improve the sanitary condition of Newtown Creek and its surroundings so as to remove all menace to public health, all offensive drainage from manufacturing establishments be discharged into sewers which empty directly into the East River, and that Long Island City and Brooklyn be enjoined from discharging public sewers directly or indirectly into Newtown Creek.

It was further ordered that the business conducted at certain factories on the banks of the creek be discontinued withing ninety days from Jan. 1, 1895, and that certain other precautions be taken to insure a proper observance of the laws of health.

This action so impressed the Grand Jury of Queens County, to which The New-York Times article was submitted, that Secretary J. H. Quinlan was directed to draft a letter of commendation to be forwarded to the Governor. This was signed by the members of the Grand Jury, and concurred in by many prominent citizens. It was mailed last night.

The letter is as follows:

"The undersigned, members of the Grand Jury of Queens County for the December term, have learned with pleasure and satisfaction of your action regarding the nuisances so long permitted to exist on Newtown Creek, and desire to express to you our unqualified approval of your views on this question.

"We believe that we voice the sentiment of the residents of our county in requesting you to use your powerful influence in the matter of the proposed canal to a suitable point on Long Island Sound to the end that permanent relief from the dangerous and unsanitary condition of the creek and its environs will be effected. We heartily concur in the report of Messrs. Florence O'Donohue, Dr. John Edwards, and Dr. Cyrus Edson, the Committee on Offensive Trades and Effluvium Nuisances submitted to you after a most careful and exhaustive investigation of the subject by said committee."

COMPANIES WILL NOT RAISE WAGES

Claimed by the Men that the Roads Have No Right to Carry Mails.

The committee representing the railroad employes in Brooklyn conferred yesterday with President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company upon the agreement for 1895. No definite result was reached.

It is said that the companies are united in the intention to work in 1895 on the same scale of wages as in 1894, and that they will oppose any increase in the wages.

The employes now claim that the charter under which the companies are working gives them only the right to carry passengers, and that consequently they have no right to make a contract with Postmaster Sullivan to carry the United States mails.

It is said that counsel will be engaged to oppose the consummation of the proposed contracts between Postmaster Sullivan and the companies.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Mlle. Rejane.—The American tour of Mlle. Rejane will be under the direction of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. The great French actress will sail from Havre about the middle of February, and open her tour at Abbey's Theatre in this city, Feb. 25, presenting "Madame Sans Gêne," in which she has made such a remarkable success in Paris. Should the American version of Sardou's play, which is to be presented at the Broadway Jan. 14, with Kathryn Kidder in the title rôle, prove as popular as is expected the drama will be running at these two houses simultaneously, and comparisons of the two casts will be inevitable.

—"The Twentieth Century Girl."—Canary & Lederer have completed the cast of "The Twentieth Century Girl," the new burletta which is to have its first production at the Bijou, Jan. 21, by the engagement of Edwin L. Stevens, the comedian, for a prominent part. Cissy Fitzgerald will certainly appear in the piece, and she has been rehearsing her part all the week, while the "A Gaiety Girl" company, which she has not yet left, has been playing in Brooklyn. Her successor in that play has already been engaged by Manager Malone, and is now ready to assume her place in the cast at a moment's notice.

—Elsie Leslie in Boston.—Elsie Leslie, the original Lord Fauntleroy in this country, is spending the holidays with her mother and sister in Boston. She has grown to be quite a young woman since she was last seen here in "The Prince and The Pauper." Miss Leslie has been devoting her time since her retirement as a child actress to diligent study for the stage, and it is believed that she will develop into a first-class actress, which is not always the case with girls who begin their stage career as precocious children.

—"Humanity" in Boston.—While Sutton Vane's melodrama, "The Cotton King," is enjoying a prosperous season at the Academy in this city, "Humanity," another work by the same English author, has, from all accounts, made a decided hit in Boston. The "sensation" of the latter play is the explosion of a bomb, which destroys a massive building. A somewhat similar effect will be shown in "The Fatal Card," which is to begin its career at Palmer's Theatre next Monday night.

—"The District Attorney."—Manager T. Henry French has completed the cast of Fiske and Klein's comedy of New-York life, "The District Attorney," which he will produce at the American Theatre, Jan. 21, at the close of the engagement of Wilson Barrett at that house. The first rehearsal has been called for next Wednesday.

—Last of "The Amazons."—The last performance of "The Amazons" at the Lyceum Theatre will be given at the matinée to-day. This evening Manager Daniel Frohman will produce for the first time in America Henry Arthur Jones's new comedy, "The Case of Rebellious Susan."

—College Boys To See Dailey.—A theatre party of 150 students of the College of the City of New-York have secured seats at the Bijou Theatre for Monday night to see Peter F. Dailey in "A Country Sport."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Galveston, Texas, Dec. 28.—The British steamer Masonic, Capt. Dixon, was beached this afternoon in an attempt to extinguish the fire which started in her hold last night. Her cargo of cotton, estimated at from 4,600 to 7,000 bales, is a total loss; the damage to the vessel cannot now be estimated. John Dixon, the cook, was suffocated and two of the crew are in a precarious condition from the effects of inhaling smoke.

South Deerfield, Mass., Dec. 28.—The residence and barn of Alden B. Briggs burned this evening. Mr. Briggs had set a lantern on the barn floor and ascended to the haymow. He fell from the ladder and overturned the lantern, which set fire to the hay. The buildings were worth $8,000; insurance about $4,000. Six tons of tobacco, worth about $4,000, were consumed.

Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 28.—The Norwegian ship Austriana burned on the bay this morning. She was a ship of 1,519 tons net, was built at Portland, N. B., in 1875, but had recently sailed under the Norwegian flag, and was owned at Fiekkenford, Norway. She was loaded with timber. One million feet had already been stowed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 28.—The Ratcliffe mills at Long Hill, on the Pequonnock River, six miles from this city, burned this afternoon. The buildings were of little value, but recently $40,000 was expended in new machinery. The fire started from overheated machinery. The owners are Clarence E. and Charles Ratcliffe. The insurance is $10,000.

Manistee, Mich., Dec. 28.—Fire early this morning destroyed the Cameron Block, occupied by Prof. Baker's business college, John Zobel's clothing store, and Charles A. Zobel's boot and shoe store. The losses on building and contents aggregate $21,000; insurance, $18,000.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 28.—The Nova Scotia schooner Billy Brown of Lockport, bound for Halifax from Liverpool, with lumber, ran ashore last night on Moshers Island, Lunenburg County, caught fire, and was destroyed. The crew was saved.

ACQUITTAL FOR DIVVER

Common Pleas Court Dismisses All the Charges Against Him.

TEKULSKY SAYS THERE WAS NO FIGHT

Judge Pryor Voted "Not Proven" on Every Charge—The Police Justice Receives Congratulations from Friends.

The trial of Police Justice Patrick Divver before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas came to an end yesterday. It resulted, as most persons supposed it would, in acquittal.

District Attorney Fellows took hold of the case when the hearing was resumed yesterday afternoon, and he managed to bring out at least one telling point. In the examination of Edward Maher, formerly a district captain under Divver in the Second Assembly District, the witness declared that at a meeting of district captains Justice Divver said:

"The man who brings out the largest vote can have a fifteen-hundred-dollar position and can give it to whoever he likes. The man who brings out the next largest vote will have a gold watch and chain, and the man who brings out the next largest vote will get a banner."

This was in direct support of the allegation that Justice Divver had indirectly brought about the ballot-box stuffing in the Second District in 1893, when Maynard was a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, for which many of his followers were sent to prison. But the effect of the testimony was lost when other district captains swore that Justice Divver had never said anything of the kind.

William H. Hale, the Brooklyn lawyer who began the proceedings, was on hand in his usual seat, but Col. Fellows did not greet him with any degree of warmth. Even before the verdict acquitting Divver was rendered, while the Judges were consulting, Col. Fellows said that, thanks to Mr. Hale's handling of the case, there was no hope for conviction.

"Whatever chance Hale had of making a case," declared Col. Fellows, "he frittered away by his own folly and blundering."

Mr. Hale started to call witnesses, as usual, when the proceedings opened, but Col. Fellows said he would do the calling and examining himself. Edward W. Searing, the Good Government Club lawyer, who had been invited by Col. Fellows to help along the prosecution, was promptly on hand. Ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins and Abraham A. Levy represented Divver. The court was composed of Chief Justice Daly and Judges Giegerich, Pryor, Bischoff, and Bookstaver.

Maher, the district captain, was the first witness to take the stand. He testified to Divver's address. On cross-examination he admitted that his feelings for the Police Justice were not very unfriendly.

Morris Tekulsky, the Park Row saloon keeper, who has all along been looked upon as the prosecution's star witness, was called. He has not concealed his bitterness against Divver, and it was thought he would tell all about the fight in his saloon on Oct. 17, in which he pommeled Divver's nose. But the elusive Tekulsky did nothing of the kind.

"Tell the court what took place between Divver and yourself," said Col. Fellows.

"I don't know that that is any of the court's business," replied the self-possessed Tekulsky. "All that took place between us was our private matter."

"Did an altercation take place between you?"

"Nothing of the kind ever took place," said Tekulsky.

"Did blows pass, or did a fight ever take place between you?"

"Never. We have had a dispute for two years about a private matter."

One of the witnesses said that you pushed Divver. Is that true?"

"I may have pushed him a little, just as I would you or any man with whom I'm arguing. Divver thought Straus could be elected Mayor by 50,000 votes, and I didn't, and we had a little argument," was the cheerful answer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rollins, Tekulsky said that he knew Maher, and added: "He has always been against Tammany Hall."

"Did you attend the last meeting before the election of 1893, when Divver is said to have offered prizes?"

"I did," said Tekulsky.

"Did, he ever offer prizes?" asked Mr. Rollins.

"Never," came the answer, and poor Mr. Hale, who had listened breathlessly to the direct and cross examination, was dumfounded.

The trial was ended shortly afterward.

After the Judges had consulted about twenty-one minutes, Chief Judge Daly read the first charge and announced that the court had found that Divver had served 106 days as Police Justice in the time under investigation, instead of 58 days, as charged, and that his absence from the State during the illness of his son had not injured the public business. When on the bench he had fulfilled his duties as well as the average Justice. On the roll call of the Judges all voted "Not guilty," except Judge Pryor, who voted "Not proven."

On the second charge, that of assault, the vote of the Judges was the same.

Judge Daly said the third charge, that of offering bribes, was the only one upon which there had been direct evidence, but the preponderance of testimony had been against Maher's statements. The vote on the charge was the same as on the others.

The fourth charge, that of connection with "green goods" men, Judge Daly said had already been dismissed.

Judge Daly said no evidence had been produced to sustain the fifth and last charge, that of inducing Charles Harris to vote in seventeen districts, and when the vote was taken he and Judge Pryor voted "Not proven," and the other Judges "Not guilty."

The motion to dismiss all the charges was then granted, and for a long time Divver was busy receiving congratulations.

PREPARING UNIFORM IMMIGRATION RULES

More Stringent Measures to be Taken to Keep Out Undesirable Persons.

Col. Herman Stump, United States Superintendent of Immigration, called a meeting yesterday of the Eastern Commissioners of Immigration at Ellis Island for the purpose of formulating uniform rules to be put into effect at all ports of immigration on the Atlantic coast.

Heretofore there have been slight differences in the rules at the ports of entry, which, in some instances, either caused inconvenience or were detrimental to certain interests over which the Commissioners watch.

The various classes of immigrants were fully considered, and measures will be taken to protect the country against the entry of all undesirable ones with much greater stringency than formerly.

Under the present rules certain ports are more easily entered than others. This has become known abroad, and taken advantage of by undesirable persons. Uniform rules, it is believed, will meet the difficulty.

Commissioners W. H. Ruby of Baltimore and L. H. Robinson, his assistant; John J. S. Rodgers of Philadelphia, Thomas F. Delehanty of Boston, Dr. Senner and Assistant Commissioner McSweeny of New-York, took part in the consultation with Col. Stump.

Indicted Under the Labor Law.

The Kings County Grand Jury has found four indictments under the labor law, two against Henry D. McKee, Superintendent of the company which is constructing the new terminal of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, in Brooklyn, and two against James W. Thompson, a contractor.

One of the indictments against McKee is for employing two men to work more than eight hours a day. The indictments against Thompson are for employing two aliens to work on a public school.

Stores close to-day at seven.

Our policy of saying *your money back if you want it* over and over again is criticised on various grounds—all wrong—but the last heard from is the funniest yet: that "it looks as if we wanted to serve only people with ten dollars in their pockets—those who can't afford to waste a cent."

Why, bless you, Sir! nobody can afford to waste a cent. Whether you have ten or fifteen or twenty or thirty or forty or fifty dollars, you want your money's worth or your money back, don't you?

That's why we say it, and that's why we do it.

Ulsters, (no cotton in the lining,) suits, overcoats, $1 and $2 neckties for 55 cents, hats, shoes, underwear-to-fit, dress suits, dress-suit cases $5, short-trouser boys' clothes at cost—to get those boys early.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

STEINWAY

The Standard Pianos of the World!

The Largest Establishment in Existence.

Warerooms: Steinway Hall, New-York

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Rev. B. F. De Costa will deliver a lecture Sunday evening in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, West Eleventh Street and Waverly Place, on "Historic Memories of the Old Ninth Ward, with Hope for Days to Come and Words of Encouragement for Good Citizenship."

—The body of the man who died suddenly at Broadway and Grand Street, Thursday, has been identified as that of Walter Rutherford, sixty-six years old. He was a carpenter, and lived at 372 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn.

—Sub-Postal Station A, Houston and Crosby Streets, will be removed on Feb. 1 to South Fifth Avenue and Prince Street. The new quarters will be much larger and the station will be one of the largest in the city.

—Ex-Gov. John P. St. John of Kansas will deliver an address on capital before the American Temperance Union at Chickering Hall to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—John Burke of 228 East Seventy-third Street, who was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital on Dec. 25 with his skull fractured, died there Friday night.

—The New-York branch of the Commercial Travelers' Home Association of America will have its annual banquet this evening at the Union Square Hotel.

—"Old Nuremburg," with its toy fair, will close at the Madison Square Garden to-night.

Brooklyn.

—The Justices of the Peace elected in the Spring, before the annexation of the new wards, claim that they were elected for four years. Justice Sweeney of the Twenty-ninth Ward will on Jan. 2 try a case and give judgment. Then an appeal will be taken on the ground that he is no longer a Justice, and the courts will have to decide the question.

—Martin Ray, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of the Seventeenth Republican Election District primary of the Twenty-fifth Ward, was held by Justice Quigley yesterday for the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of violating the election laws in refusing to swear in a man who had been challenged.

—George H. Weaver, a wholesale milk dealer, was fined $50; William Ruether of 99 Cooper Street, $25; Salvadore Somma of 113 Union Street, $20 and Richard Armstrong of 668 Wythe Avenue, $25, by Police Justice Walsh yesterday, for selling adulterated milk.

—The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen will present a resolution at the next meeting authorizing the Corporation Counsel to revise the city ordinances and permitting him to employ an assistant, at $500, for that purpose.

Long Island.

—Ira Wilmot, nineteen years old, was struck by a falling tree in front of the Love homestead, West Babylon, L. I., yesterday, and killed. Young Wilmot and his father, Denton Wilmot, and his brother-in-law, Henry Gerard, were cutting down the tree, when it gave way. The boy's father and young Gerard were also struck and knocked unconscious, but were not seriously injured.

—The Highway Commissioners of the Town of Hempstead have asked for $18,500 to be used for the maintenance of the roads in the town outside of the incorporated villages of Hempstead, Far Rockaway, Rockville Centre, and Freeport. The Town Board has fixed the rate of road tax at 30 cents on the $100, in order to raise the amount.

—The Highway Commissioners of the Town of North Hempstead have awarded a contract for the widenening of the Manhasset Mill dam, which is part of the macadamized road running from Roslyn to Flushing.

—The Islip Town Board has appointed Augustus Steins of Bayport Excise Commissioner.

—Quogue, East Quogue, West Hampton, and Riverhead are to be connected by telephone.

Westchester County.

—The second County Christian Endeavor Convention will be held in Mount Vernon on Thursday, Jan. 3, in the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. C. S. Lane will deliver an address of welcome, the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell of New-York will speak on "Good Citizenship," Mrs. Alice M. Scudder of New-Jersey, on "Junior Work," and the Rev. Dr. D. H. Martin of Newark, on "What Is Expected of a Christian Endeavorer."

—Westchester Lodge, F. and A. M., of Sing Sing, has elected the following officers: Master—Frank N. Wells; Senior Warden—William Wesley; Junior Warden—Romine Williams; Treasurer—Richard Terhune; Secretary—Ebenezer G. Blakslee.

—Charles Gisner of Dobbs Ferry, the oldest station agent on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, fell and broke several ribs last Wednesday night. His condition is serious.

—Justice J. O. Dykman was confined to his house with a bad cold yesterday.

Yonkers.

—Yonkers Lodge, No. 232, I. O. O. F., held its semi-annual election on Thursday evening, with the following result: Noble Grand—William Hartnett; Vice Grand—Gustav Kleine; Recording Secretary—H. M. Kitchell; Permanent Secretary—George W. Read; Treasurer—Jacob Rose; Trustee for Three Years—Samuel Chadburn. These officers and those to be appointed by the Noble Grand will be installed by George H. Tillotson, District Deputy Grand Master, next Thursday evening.

—The Young Men's Christian Association will keep open house on New Year's Day, and a general invitation is extended to ladies and gentlemen to call. The Ladies' Auxiliary will provide refreshments from 2 until 10 o'clock, and an orchestra will furnish music.

—The Thursday afternoon gymnastic class for business men has been organized by Physical Director Kinlay, in the Young Men's Christian Association, with fourteen members. The night class consists of twenty. They are all enthusiastic.

—Christmas festivals were held last night at St. Andrew's Chapel, at 6; St. Paul's Episcopal, First Presbyterian, and First Reformed Churches, at 7:30, and Warburton Avenue Baptist Church at 8.

—The Yonkers Bowling Club was beaten by the Germania Bowling Club of Mount Vernon by 13 pins on Thursday night. Yonkers scored 1,539 points, and Germania 1,552.

—Ernest W. Davenport of North Broadway is on a Southern trip with the Columbia College Glee Club, of which he is a member.

—Alderman Joseph H. Beall's frame house at Armour Villa Park, in the Fourth Ward, was damaged by fire on Thursday evening.

—Mrs. Kate Benham of Bridgeport, Conn., is spending the holidays with her sister, Mrs. S. F. Wilson, in Cromwell Place.

—Surrogate-elect Theodore H. Silkman has filed his bond in $50,000, and will assume his office next Tuesday, Jan. 1.

—Marcus W. Sherwood and Miss Jennie B. Coleman were married on Thursday evening at 169 Elm Street.

—Miss Therese Roos of Peekskill is spending the holidays with Miss E. Wilde in this city.

—Miss Emma Stewart of Croton is visiting relatives in Cottage Place.

Banged into Street Car Horses.

A heavy American Brewing Company wagon, driven by Christopher Hayes, of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue, tore along West Fourteenth Street yesterday morning.

At Tenth Avenue the driver of a Belt Line car, drawn by four horses, shouted a warning to Hayes, but he kept right on, and, striking one of the leaders of the team knocked it down.

A deep gash was cut in its side, and the other leader was also dragged down. The wheels of the wagon passed over the wounded animal's fore legs.

The car was crowded, and there was much excitement among the passengers. Women shrieked, and the male passengers ran out to assist the driver and conductor.

Hayes kept on to the ferry, where he was arrested. He gave as an excuse for his haste that he had been ordered to catch the 8:30 boat. The horse that was run over had to be killed.

A constant cough with failing strength and wasting of flesh, are symptoms denoting pulmonary organs more or less seriously affected. You will find a safe remedy for all lung or throat ails in Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant.—Advertisement.

Bargains in

Capes & Coats,

lined and unlined—Black and Colors,

$9.00,

value from $18.50 to $35.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

PRIOR TO STOCK-TAKING, WE HAVE

MARKED DOWN

ALL OUR BROKEN LOTS OF

$18, $20, $22 and $25

OVERCOATS,

and will sell them TO-DAY at

$12.50

A COAT.

Every Coat is this season's make, long and fashionable, with silk at the shoulders, and dark wool lining. Extraordinary values.

TO-DAY only. Some at both stores.

OPEN TO-NIGHT TILL 9.

Hammerslough Bros.

Bleecker St., cor. Greene (Bet. Broadway and 5th Ave.)

Also

Broadway, cor. Rector St. (Opp. Trinity Church.)

. . The . .

Sunday Times.

GOOD as have been all its predecessors during the year so soon to close, to-morrow's paper will be better than any of them. Continuing the record of constant advance long ago established, its excellence will make promises for the Sundays to come. To the whole world's news, collected by the only real news association in America—The United Press—supplemented by numberless special correspondents of its own, THE SUNDAY TIMES adds a score of features that make it by far the greatest of journalistic publications.

About these additions to matter of a strictly news character something can be told in advance. An article of more than usual value will tell for the first time and in detail, the story of

Secretary Gresham's Diplomatic Policy During the Recent Troubles in Brazil.

This will be "history from the inside" and intensely interesting.

Here are some headlines that give plain intimations of other most timely contributions to the store of human information:

NATIONS OF HOLY RUSSIA.

Millions of the Czar's subjects who are not Russians. Many different languages spoken. Different in their customs, manners, and religious beliefs. Why constitutional government is impossible.

THE END OF JEROME PARK.

A famous race course to be turned into a city reservoir. The nursery of American racing. Something about the home of the American Jockey Club. A spot that society made its pleasure ground.

IN PICTURESQUE EUROPE.

Beautiful days passed along the Spanish coast. The first glimpse of Gibraltar. The famous rock which for 190 years has been Great Britain's pet extravagance. Will keep it for all time.

YANKEES TO SWAP LAND.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island talking of a trade. Attleborough for North Quinton. Little Rhody will get the best of the bargain in the matter of actual area. Bargains of the past.

THE JANUARY HEAVENS.

Next month will, as usual, be rich in permanent attractions. Stars of the first magnitude. Constellations of great brilliancy. Sirius the greater dog star. Procyon of the group of the lesser dog.

Then the regular departments deserve comment. They include:

BOOK REVIEWS.

On the page devoted to consideration of the most important among recent publications will appear articles on the following works: "Colonial Days and Dames," by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton; "Occult Japan," another remarkable book, by Percival Lowell, the talented author of "The Soul of the Far East"; Sheppard's "Memoirs of St. James's Palace," covering the time from the days of Henry VIII. to the present; "Essays," by Mazzini, the Italian patriot; the third volume of Theodore Roosevelt's "Winning of the West"; Henry Demares Lloyd's "Wealth against Commonwealth," and a most valuable sociological essay by Charles Richmond Henderson, entitled, "The Dependent, Defective, and Delinquent Classes."

AMATEUR SPORTS.

These will receive the usual careful attention. Besides their regular column of Sunday gossip, bicyclists will find a full account of the meeting of the State Division, League of American Wheelmen, at which some important reports will be discussed.

SOCIETY TALK AND DOINGS.

Accurate and timely social news will be published in to-morrow's Times, with a review of the past week in society and interesting hints of what is to come. Besides these there will be the usual accounts of dinners, dances, weddings, &c., and a number of announcements not to be found elsewhere.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE.

Most prominent here will be an article on "The Tenement Question." In it are discussed matters of vital concern to housekeepers, and in which all intelligent women are interested, because their servants may hail from and visit houses of the most unwholesome sort. A field for valuable work is thus opened. "Her Point of View" will, as always, be a bright feature of this department.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Saturday
Dec. 29-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

TAXPAYERS SHOULD ACT

That's What Brooklyn Citizens Think About Adams's Alleged Shortage.

ONE MAN COULD MAKE A COMPLAINT

He Would Only Have to Lay the Experts' Report Before the District Attorney—A Dead Man Blamed for the Deficit.

There is much speculation in Brooklyn as to whether the forthcoming report of A. B. Martin, hired by County Treasurer Adams to examine his accounts, will prove as accurate in this case as it was in the case of the examination which Mr. Martin made of the books of a former Warden of the Kings County Penitentiary.

Talk has revived concerning the circumstances surrounding the death of James Gardiner, the Deputy County Treasurer, on whose shoulders the blame for the shortage has been put. He expired suddenly on the night of Thanksgiving Day, 1893, at County Treasurer Adams's house in the Twenty-sixth Ward.

Overeating was alleged to have been the cause of death. Mr. Gardiner was a devout Roman Catholic. No priest was called to his bedside, and, although he lingered several hours after his first attack, he did not get that opportunity for confession and final absolution which is a cardinal point in the Roman Catholic faith.

Those present with Mr. Gardiner during his last hours were County Treasurer Adams, the present deputy, John Harrington, and John Gardiner, brother of the then Deputy County Treasurer.

Many citizens of Brooklyn feel that the time has come for the taxpayers to take definite action in regard to the alleged shortages in County Treasurer Adams's office.

Two sets of experts, employed by the Board of Supervisors, have been over Mr. Adams's books in succession, and both have reached the same conclusion, namely, that a large amount of public money is unaccounted for.

The investigation of the books and vouchers has been exhaustive, and has covered the entire period of Mr. Adams's incumbency, from Aug. 7, 1883, to Nov. 30, 1893.

Only one fund—the General Fund—has been examined, and a shortage of $65,547.97 has been found to exist therein.

There has also been found a shortage of $24,148.28 in the jurors' fees, which were exclusively in the charge of Lawrence J. Tormey.

Under the statutes, any taxpayer is legally qualified to make complaint to the District Attorney against County Treasurer Adams and Clerk Tormey. It will then be the duty of the District Attorney to bring the alleged shortages to the attention of the Grand Jury.

It was stated yesterday by an attaché of the District Attorney's office that it would be sufficient, in this case, for a complaining taxpayer to lay before the District Attorney the report made to the Board of Supervisors on Thursday by Expert Accountants Charles Dutton and J. R. Sparrow, in which they charged not only a shortage in the General Fund and Jurors' Fund, but also a series of check-kiting operations, covering a number of years, and aggregating over $2,000,000.

It has been known ever since last Spring that there was a large shortage in the County Treasurer's accounts. As long ago as April 29, 1894, the experts found a shortage of $21,643.15, by going over the accounts for the last quarter of 1893. This shortage was shown as follows:

Apparent cash on hand Jan. 31, 1894	$630,287.67
Real cash on hand, same date	608,644.52
Shortage	$21,643.15

County Treasurer Adams laughed, and said: "My good sir, That is an old and exploded sensation," when the shortage was then called to his attention.

He has never betrayed any concern over the investigation, asserting that whatever was found wrong in the bookkeeping was to be attributed to James Gardiner.

The investigation of Mr. Adams's accounts has been in progress nine months. For several months, he has had his own experts in his office, and there has been ample opportunity, if such was sought, to put all the accounts in proper shape by this time.

The expert investigation by the Supervisors has cost Kings County $8,121.70, the expert bookkeepers being paid at the rate of $3 per hour.

The report of the experts is now in the hands of the lawyer for the Board of Supervisors, who, it is announced, is to examine and think over the report, and determine whether there are grounds for a criminal prosecution of Mr. Adams and his business partner, Mr. Tormey.

There is no telling when the Board of Supervisors will take any further action in the case of the shortages in Mr. Adams's office. Politics is rife in the board, and the present board will go out of existence before any report can be made by its counsel. The incoming board may want to make another investigation for its own information.

There is no disposition in the office of the Supervisor at Large to act hastily in this matter.

A reporter for The New-York Times yesterday asked Supervisor at Large Fitchie if his official duties called for any action in regard to the alleged shortage.

"They do not," said Mr. Fitchie. "I have nothing to do with the matter. It is for the Supervisors to say what will be done. Any citizen, though, can act."

It was said yesterday by a prominent Brooklyn lawyer that one of the circumstances which will stand in Mr. Tormey's way, if he returns to Brooklyn with an explanation of the shortage in his accounts, is that he has paid $382 to cover the first small discrepancy found by the experts in his accounts. Three months ago the experts stumbled on this discrepancy, and Mr. Tormey at once paid the amount out of his own pocket, claiming, however, it was merely a clerical error.

Mr. Tormey comes from an office-holding family of Brooklyn machine Democratic politicians. One of his brothers, Joseph Tormey, is a clerk in the County Register's office. Another brother, Patrick Tormey, was for years the keeper of the Brooklyn City Hall. He preceded ex-Alderman Dunne in that comfortable place.

Mr. Tormey and his chief, Mr. Adams, are business partners, it has been publicly announced a number of times, in a Twenty-sixth Ward coal and lumber yard. Recently, it is said, Mr. Adams and Mr. Tormey went into a land improvement company together. Stock was issued.

Mr. Adams is generally reputed to be a man of wealth. He is a Director and manager of the East New-York and Canarsie Railroad, and a Director of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn. He is the owner of a bone-grinding factory in Flatlands, and has other interests. For ten years, he has been a speculator and investor in Brooklyn and Kings County real estate.

Early in his career, as a machine Democratic politician, he was indicted for a violation of the election laws. The indictment was quashed, and no further proceeding was ever taken in the courts. Before going into politics in Brooklyn he was a butcher. He brought a "war record" with him from Buffalo.

Mr. Adams, from the beginning, has scoffed at the idea of his criminal prosecution. He now hints at civil suits, and says the thing "must get in the courts," meaning the civil courts. He declares he will contest any attempt to collect the shortages from him.

A friend of Tormey in Brooklyn said last night that he had received word that Mrs. Tormey had fallen ill in the South, and that her husband was delayed there on her account. This friend said Tormey was at Augusta, Ga.

Two Sticks Hanged.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Dec. 28.—Two Sticks, the Sioux Indian sentenced for a leading part in the murder of four cowboys on Feb. 2, was hanged at 10 A. M. to-day by United States Marshal Miller in the presence of fifty persons. The Indian died easily and quickly.

A MURDERER'S BABY'S DEATH

Deputy Coroner Says Pneumonia, but Its Adopted Father Says a Fractured Skull.

Deputy Coroner Frank J. O'Hare yesterday afternoon performed an autopsy on the body of the eight-weeks-old child of Charles Petersen the sailor, who killed his wife at 106 Trinity Place recently and then committed suicide. The Deputy Coroner found that the child came to its death by acute pneumonia and convulsions. The uncle of the child, William Small, mate of the schooner Walter Miller, holds different views.

After the tragedy at 106 Trinity Place, the five children of the principals were committed to various city institutions. Elizabeth Ellen, the baby, on whose body the autopsy was performed yesterday, was sent to Randall's Island. The commitment was made Dec. 20. Mrs. Miller, who is a sister of the murdered Mrs. Petersen, went to Randall's Island last Thursday to get the baby, as her husband had concluded that he would like to adopt it.

"Instead of the fine, healthy infant that had been sent to Randall's Island," said Mr. Small to a reporter for The New-Yory Times yesterday afternoon, "my wife found an emaciated baby with a fractured skull, a bruised body, and its right eye sightless. The child seemed, too, to be in a sort of comatose condition, as if some drug had been administered. My wife protested to the nurse, who told her the child was all right.

"Well, the little one was brought here, and, although medical attendance was called in, she died last night. The Deputy Coroner says it was pneumonia. I don't believe it. I call it murder, and I am going to see my lawyer and try and bring the Randall's Island authorities to account."

Mrs. Small told the same story.

Dr. William S. Finch, the house surgeon at Randall's Island, said the baby, when admitted, was in a fair condition, and was discharged in perfect health. Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, the matron, told the reporter that such was the case, and that the child had been well and was carefully treated while at the island.

WOOL SCHEDULE REDUCTIONS

THE TARIFF PROVISIONS WHICH GO INTO EFFECT TUESDAY.

Decreases in Duty Which Average 50 Per Cent. Are Then in Full Force—The Paragraph About Dolls.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Tariff act passed at the last session of Congress will next Tuesday be in full force. Although the bill became a law Aug. 28 last, there was one whole schedule and an item in one other schedule that were not to take effect until Jan. 1, 1895. The schedule was "wool" and the single item "dolls, &c."

Soon after the Tariff act passed into operation, the Secretary of the Treasury made a ruling, based upon an opinion of the Acting Attorney General, which reversed the ruling of the Board of General Appraisers at New-York, and which it was claimed by Senators placed a construction upon the terms of the act entirely opposed to that which was intended by the legislative body. Paragraph 297 says that "the reduction of the rates of duty herein provided for manufactures of wool shall take effect Jan. 1, 1895." Throughout the wool schedule the hair of the camel, goat, or alpaca is classified with wool pure and simple, and when the question came before the Board of Appraisers they decided that goods made of such material were exempt from the new duty until Jan. 1, 1895. This ruling the department reversed, and held that only goods composed wholly of wool should be exempt from the new duty until Jan. 1. Consequently much of the foreign manufactures entered were withdrawn for consumption under the reduced rates of duties.

There can be no doubt on Tuesday, however, as to what the rates shall be, and any article coming under the woolen schedule, however classified, will be subject to the reduced duty, the delay in thus putting into effect the reduction being intended, as was brought out in debate, for the protection of manufacturers, and to enable them to manufacture and put on the market the raw material they had before competition would compel them to sell at less than cost. The idea was that by the first of the year all would be on the same basis, and the woolen manufacturers, owing to free raw material, would be able to meet the prices of their foreign competitors.

The reductions made in this schedule, and which go into effect next Tuesday, are of especial interest at this time. The entire wool schedule shows great reductions, the average ad valorem rate under the McKinley act being 98.02 per cent.; under the present law, 48.82 per cent., making an average reduction of 50.50 per cent. The reductions upon the various items of the woolen schedule are as follows:

Shoddy, 71 per cent.

Yarns, woolen, and worsted, according to classification, 62 to 89 per cent.

Cloths, three classes, 50 to 75 per cent.

Shawl, three classes, 55 to 77 per cent.

Knit fabrics, four classes, 51 to 74 per cent.

All other manufactures not specially provided for, three classes, 42 to 75 per cent.

Blankets, four classes, 56 to 72 per cent.

Hats, four classes, 60 to 72 per cent.

Flannels, for underwear, four classes, 48 to 72 per cent.

Dress goods, women's and children's, Italian cloth, &c., five classes, 43 to 54 per cent.

Other clothing, ready made, &c., 38 per cent.

Felts, not woven, 52 per cent.

Plush and other pile fabrics, 52 per cent.

Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, and other outside garments for women and children, &c., 38 per cent.

Webbing, goring, braces, bindings, fringes, gimps, cords, and tassels, dress trimmings, laces, and embroideries, &c., 47 per cent.

Aubosson, Axminster, Moquette, and Chenille carpets, and carpets woven whole for rooms, and Oriental, Berlin, and other similar rugs, 34 per cent.

Saxony, Wilton, and Tourney velvet carpets, 42 per cent.

Brussels, 51 per cent.

Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, 44 per cent.

Tapestry Brussels, printed on the warp or otherwise, 48 per cent.

Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all-chain Venetian carpets, 48 per cent.

Wool, Dutch, and two-ply ingrain carpets, 54 per cent.

Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise, 64 per cent.

Felt carpeting, 52 per cent.

Carpets of wool, or in part of, not specially provided for, 40 per cent.

Carpetings and carpets of cotton, 40 per cent.

The single item selected as an exception appears under the head of sundries, and is as follows: "Dolls, doll heads, toy marbles, of whatever material composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, or stone ware and not specially provided for in this act, 25 per cent. ad valorem." This is a reduction, according to the statement made by the Finance Committee expert, of 28 per cent., but the McKinley act made the duty on the same paragraph 15 per cent. This new duty goes into effect Jan. 1 next.

The only other provision of the Tariff act that goes into effect on the same day is that providing for the collection of an income tax, but as that is retroactive to the extent of making the tax collectible on incomes of the preceding calendar year, it plays no important part in the exemptions of the present Tariff act.

Talmage to Preach Here Permanently.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage has decided to leave Brooklyn, so far as preaching the Gospel is concerned, and has arranged to preach every Sunday afternoon in the Academy of Music, this city, beginning Sunday, Jan. 6, at 4 o'clock.

Dr. Talmage yesterday told why he was coming to New-York.

"It is," he said, "because, for many years, friends there have been urging me to come, and it would be absurd for me to expect the people of Brooklyn to build a fourth church. For the present, I will continue to live in Brooklyn."

Chickens Keep Them Awake.

The residents of that section of Brooklyn known as Brownsville object to the crowing and cackling of chickens, and they have complained to Health Commissioner Emery against the chicken abattoir in Christopher Avenue, recently licensed by the Health Department.

They say that the chickens keep them awake when they ought to be asleep. Commissioner Emery will look into the matter.

A CHARGE OF BAD FAITH

The Forest Commission's Grant to the Adirondack Railway.

GOV. FLOWER DOUBTS ITS LEGALITY

It Is the Business of the Forest Commission to Protect the State Lands and Not to Give Them Away.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—Those gentlemen who are opposing the granting of State lands in Essex County to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for the extension of the Adirondack Railroad from North Creek to Long Lake, charge bad faith on the part of the Forest Commission. They look upon the action of the Forest Commission as most extraordinary.

Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, who conveyed the injunction order to Judge Williams, restraining the Land Board from acting in the matter, said to-night that he and others opposing the grant had assurance from the Forest Commission that all sides would have an opportunity to be heard. Instead of that, a bare majority of the commission got together, and behind locked doors passed a resolution granting privileges which it has no power to grant. But Mr. Griffin does not think that the grant will hold water, believing that the powers, if any, rest with the Land Board.

Forest Commissioner C. C. Schuyler of Plattsburg, who was brought here on a special Delaware and Hudson train yesterday, in order to make a quorum of the board, said that the action of the commission in making the grant was in keeping with the spirit of the Adirondack Park law of 1893, which virtually conferred all the powers of the Land Board upon the Forest Commission. He said, further, that the Attorney General's opinion to the Land Board so stated. The fact is, however, that the Attorney General's opinion stated that the Land Board did not have the power to make the grant, but did not pass upon the powers of the Forest Commission. Mr. Schuyler left for home this morning, being the last of the three Forest Commissioners who met last night to get out of town.

Secretary McCready, who comes from Saratoga County, was asked for a copy of the resolution adopted by the board. He replied that he was in a hurry to catch a train for home, and did not have any time. He did not care to leave the official papers with any of the office force, and so he gave a verbal synopsis of the resolution. It was that the railroad should begin the building of the road within two years from date, and finish it within four years, and that the company should inform the commission within twenty-four hours of its assent or dissent to the conditions placed in the resolution. He was not clear on the point, whether the meeting was a special or a regular one.

It was learned that Lewis E. Carr, attorney for the Delaware and Iludson Canal Company, notified the Commissioners within an hour after its action of the acceptance of the conditions by the applying company.

Gov. Flower was asked to-night what he thought of the action of his Forest Commission in granting State lands to a railroad company. "The commission has no lands to grant," said the Governor; "it is its duty to protect the forests, not to do acts which will tend to denude and destroy them. The State owns 4,500 of the 28,000 acres within the limits of the Adirondack Park. If the interior of the forests are opened up by roads, it will make the lands extremely valuable to lumbermen and so high that the State cannot buy them. If the safeguards which the people have thrown about these woodlands, which it is necessary should be preserved, are upheld, then the land will come into the possession of the State in time, and the end sought will be reached."

Gov. Flower believes that the railroad company has not a leg to stand upon in this grant by the State Forest Commission. The railroad company on the contrary claims that the grant is legal, and that it will fight the matter out in the courts.

The action of the Forest Commission is based on a clause found in the Adirondack Park act, chapter 332, laws of 1893. Section 6 prescribes its powers. Among them the following: "To lay out paths and roads in the park." This is the clause giving the commission the power to act, so Mr. McCready says.

NEW STATEN ISLAND ROAD.

Executive Officers Elected Yesterday —One of Erastus Wiman's Plans.

The stockholders of the recently-incorporated Staten Island Interior Railroad Company met in this city yesterday and elected the following officers: President—Herman Bergholtz, Ithaca; Vice President—Cornelius Tompson, New-Brighton, S. I.; Treasurer—Daniel Thomson, Ithaca; Secretary—Grant Crabtree, New-York City.

The Directors are Horace Hand, Scranton; Franklin C. Cornell and De F. Van Vlect, Ithaca, and Creighton and Frederick Senckler, Staten Island. The capital stock is stated to be $300,000, 10 per cent. of which was deposited in bank yesterday.

The route of the Interior Road is a circular one, from St. George, at the ferry landing, through the villages of Tompkinsville and Stapleton, and, after a spur to South Beach, traversing a wide section dotted by the high hills of Staten Island, returning via West Brighton and New-Brighton to St. George. The distance included in the route is twelve miles. It is claimed that the road will cover an area of over twenty square miles of the most attractive portions of Staten Island hitherto inaccessible, and will be reached from the Battery in New-York for a ten-cent fare.

It is understood that Erastus Wiman worked out the plan of the road, considering it as the best adapted for the development of Staten Island, and that having secured five-cent ferry fares for all railroad passengers, has been instrumental in promoting the present undertaking up to this point.

Boston and Maine Land Taken.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The Boston Transit Commission yesterday afternoon voted to take by right of eminent domain the Hay Market Square property of the Boston and Maine Railroad. The property contains about 124,214 square feet of land, of which the Boston and Maine Railroad owns in fee about 76,274 feet, and has in the remainder a perpetual easement.

The sum of $750,000 has been substantially agreed upon between the Boston and Maine Railroad and the commission as the damages to be paid for the taking, this being a little less than $10 per square foot for that part owned in fee by the railroad, or about $6 per foot for the whole area. It is understood that this tract has been taken for a northern terminal and exit for the subway. It is probable that the whole tract will not be permanently needed for the above purposes, and that a portion may be devoted to the widening of Canal and Haverhill Streets, and that a considerable balance can be sold subject to such easements as may be needed for the subway.

Verdict Against a Florida Road.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 28.—At 9 o'clock to-night the jury in the case of Charles L. Bucki of New-York, surviving partner of L. Bucki & Son, against the Florida, Central and Peninsular Railway Company, returned a verdict awarding the plaintiff $29,000 damages. This suit has been on trial in the United States District Court for over twenty days, and has been one of the hardest fought cases on record in Florida. Bucki sued to recover excess of freight charges paid on lumber from this firm's mill at Ellaville, Fla., to Fernandina and Jacksonville, a contract having been made with the railway company which comprehended a certain rebate on every carload hauled. This rebate was paid for a while, but for a long term of years Bucki paid the maximum freight charges under protest, the company meanwhile declining to pay the rebate.

Georgia Central Affairs.

Word comes from Savannah that the delay in developing the plan for the reorganization of the Georgia Central Railroad is due to differences between Drexel, Morgan & Co. and several of the old Richmond Terminal people, against whom the banking firm some time ago instituted suits for a considerable amount. The Terminal people, it is said, as a condition of their co-operation in the reorganization of the Central, demand that Drexel, Morgan & Co. withdraw the suits and stop all litigation in existence or prospective. Drexel, Morgan & Co. are said to be unwilling to do this.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—By the unanimous vote of the stockholders of each, three projected railway lines in the western part of Pennsylvania have been merged into one. The lines are the Loyalhanna and Youghiogheny Railroad, the Philadelphia and Pittsburg Railroad, and the Pittsburg and Eastern Railroad.

—W. A. Bissell has been appointed Assistant Freight Traffic Manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the appointment to take effect Jan. 1. Mr. Bissell will resign the position of General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Atlantic and Pacific with headquarters at San Francisco.

—W. B. Kniskern was yesterday appointed General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Northwestern Road, to succeed W. A. Thrall, who resigned to retire from the railway service. Mr. Kniskern's appointment takes effect Jan. 1. He is a native of New-York State.

—The general meeting of railroads in Chicago made no progress yesterday. A committee was appointed to further investigate the California round-trip proposition, which is the latest stumbling block. The committee will have a report ready for to-day's meeting.

—B. W. Wrenn, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, has resigned to become Passenger and Traffic Manager of the Plant system of railways and steamships, with offices at Savannah, Ga., to take effect Jan. 1.

—A meeting under the auspices of the Lehigh Valley Railroad stockholders' committee will be held in Philadelphia on Jan. 2, at which all the security holders who are opposed to the present management of the company have been invited to attend.

—J. W. Channer has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Road, and the London and Port Stanley Road, with offices at Chicago.

—The Atchison Reorganization Committee reached no conclusion yesterday in the matter of the plan of reorganization. Another meeting will be held to-day.

—At the annual election of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad yesterday the old Board of Directors was re-elected.

FAC SIMILES OF POSTAGE STAMPS

No Violations of Law by Collectors and Vendors.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

We send you inclosed a clipping from your paper of yesterday, containing a telegram from Washington on the subject of seizures made by the Secret Service of postage stamp albums and other articles bearing the impressions of postage stamps issued in foreign countries. The article is based upon an entire misconception of the question at stake, and it so thoroughly misrepresents the actual state of affairs that we feel sure that you will immediately insert a correction.

In the first place, it must be noted that no illustrations of United States stamps have been used by us or by other publishers of stamp albums since the year 1883, when the Secret Service Department contended that under the laws such illustration was forbidden. In the second place, no illustrations of foreign stamps appear in color in any magazine or album in this country, and all the illustrations made of such stamps are printed only in black, on ordinary paper used for albums and catalogues, making it entirely out of the question that they should be used for any nefarious purpose.

The article states that by its treaties with the various powers, the United States is committed to prevent the counterfeiting of obligations of foreign nations of any kind, and that by law stamps are held to be obligations. This is an error, as by law stamps of the United States are defined to be obligations of our Government, whereas no such definition as to foreign stamps can be found in our statute books, and various decisions of the Treasury Department on the free admission of postage stamps prior to their being placed on the free list under the Wilson bill will show that the Treasury Department has always held that stamps are not obligations of foreign Governments. It might be well to state that in every country in the world the illustration of stamps of other countries is freely permitted, and there is hardly a single civilized country in which there are not published albums, catalogues, or journals in which illustrations in black of postage stamps are not generally used. In fact, in the majority of European countries there is no inhibition on the illustration of their own stamps, and France and Germany form pre-eminent examples of liberality in this direction.

This is not the first time that officers of the Secret Service have attempted to stop the illustration of stamps, and in every case they have been defeated the moment that the case came up for judicial decision.

Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited.
HENRY L. CALMAN, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 28, 1894.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Solomon Gumprecht, assignee of Henry Reinhardt, dealer in dry goods at Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, and of Aaron Reinhardt, at 107 Avenue B, has filed provisional bonds of $50,000 and $15,000 respectively. Several departments in their stores are run by other persons, and the assignee received permission to continue the business as the rent has been paid up to some time in January. It was thought that the sales until then would amount to $5,000.

—Michael Wallstein has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Rosalie Schoenberg in the suit of Moritz Cohn, a judgment creditor. The receiver is directed to collect the rents of 30 West Ninth Street and 64 West Thirty-fourth Street, in which she has a life interest.

—The grain firm of W. P. Howland & Co., Toronto, of which Sir William P. Howland is the senior member, has decided to go into liquidation. Two years ago the firm had a surplus of $200,000, but it is understood that this has been greatly reduced since then.

—Celeste Herschel and Oscar T. Conner, composing the firm of Herschel & Conner, dealers in millinery and infants' wear, at 243 and 357 Sixth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph A. Bluxome. The firm also had a store at Newark, N. J.

—The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the fancy goods and toy store of Abraham Walker, doing business as Walker & Co., at 276 Grand Street, on a claim for $2,233, in favor of Mrs. Augusta Kline, to whom he confessed judgment for money loaned.

—On application of the City of Superior, Wis., Homer T. Fowler was yesterday appointed receiver for the Bank of South Superior. The bank holds $20,000 of the city's money. President Merriam says that the bank will soon resume business.

—The schedules of Johnson & Morris, contractors for steam-heating apparatus, at 239 and 241 South Fifth Avenue and at Washington, D. C., show liabilities of $22,810, nominal assets of $42,906, and actual assets of $37,159.

—W. D. B. Janes has been appointed temporary receiver for the Standard Gas and Electric Light Company of Suffolk County, N. Y., on the application of the trustees in proceedings for voluntary dissolution.

—Judgment for $10,601 was entered yesterday against Isaac and Dora Levy in favor of Andrew Brose, for stone work on new Irving Hall, at 214 to 220 Broome Street.

—An execution for $23,744 against Emil Fox, formerly a manufacturer of canes, at 133 Crosby Street, has been received by the Sheriff in favor of Leopold Haas.

—Henry B. Bradbury has been appointed receiver for Thomas H. Knight, plumber, of 60 William Street, on the suit of Mary C. Massey, a creditor.

—Charles E. Tolhurst has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Alexander Hicks, in the suit of Harford B. Kirk.

ECONOMICS AS APPLIED

Interesting Papers Read Before the American Association.

JOHN B. CLARK ELECTED PRESIDENT

Prof. Carver Tells of the Ethical Basis of Distribution and Its Bearings on Taxation—Other Topics.

The sessions of the American Economic Association held at Columbia College yesterday were devoted to the reading of papers. Prof. Frederick C. Hicks of the University of Missouri read the first one in the morning on "Competition as a Basis of Economic Theory." Prof. Hicks said:

The fundamental economic force is self-interest, which finds a normal manifestation in the unification of interests which is the essence of monopoly, as well as in the rivalry of interests which is the essence of competition. Viewed as a means to the end of industrial activity monopoly should occupy something more than an incidental and secondary place in economics.

Moreover, scarcity, which is the basis of monopoly, is an omnipresent factor in business through the tendency to limitation in the physical requisites for production. Hence, economic theory cannot disregard this phenomenon if it would. Again, the effect of monopoly, in so far as it succeeds in neutralizing competition, is increased prices. But this effect is inseparable from that of competition, which is decrease of prices.

As a means, then, to an end, as a feature of the productive process, and in its effect, monopoly is natural to industrial activity. If this be true, the theory that rests upon competition is incomplete. Competition and combination, representing equally normal manifestations of self-interest, are equally necessary to economic science. As applied to existing conditions, the recognition of the status of monopoly condemns as futile the attempts to destroy it. If its workings involve something of evil, the proper remedy lies in the direction of regulation rather than of extermination.

Prof. Hicks's paper was followed by one read by Prof. Henry C. Adams of the University of Michigan on "The Theory of Public Expenditures." Prof. Adams, after calling attention to the contrasts between public and private expenditures, said:

The general fact respecting public expenditures is that they have greatly increased since 1840. The mistake commonly made in the interpretation of this tendency toward increase of public expenditure arises from regarding it as an isolated fact. The truth is that modern life has been intensified in all its phases. The comparison of private expenditures with the expenditures of the State shows that the governmental functions in comparison with non-governmental functions are less, proportionately, to-day than ever before. A sound financial policy must recognize this fact.

There are two theories of public expenditure at the present time. The first, that expressed by the old English economists, who placed the individual at the centre of thought and considered that what is taken by the State is deducted from the individual income. These writers lay down the rule that the smallest expenditure is always the best. The theory of social relations which comes in comparison with this places the State rather than the individual at the centre of all thought. Those who hold this theory assert that the presumption always lies in favor of extending public expenditure. It is believed that both of these are in error, and that the truth lies between the two.

Papers were also read during the morning session by Prof. Thomas N. Carver of Oberlin College and Dr. Frank Fetter of Cornell University. Prof. Carver's paper was on "The Ethical Basis of Distribution and Its Bearings on Taxation."

"Taxation," Prof. Carver said, "if resorted to at all, must affect distribution. The principle of justice in taxation must be the least evil to the least number.

"Society has to face two conflicting interests in deciding its system of distribution. The best conceivable equilibrium between the incomes of different individuals would be such that the marginal utilities of all incomes to their owners should be equal. But the most harmonious consumption of each individual requires that he should so distribute his expenditure as to get the greatest satisfaction. An attempt to level incomes represses effort in certain directions, and has an evil effect. If in taxation we follow the first interest, we should carry the principle of progression to the point of levelling incomes. If we follow the second alone, we will aim to make taxes as little repressive as possible.

"The advantage of progression from the standpoint of the first interest becomes less and less, with each extension of the principle of progression, while the evils from the second interest grow greater and greater. A moderate extension of progression would be consistent with the least evil to the least number."

Dr. Fetter spoke on "Theories of Value in their Application to the Question of the Standard of Deferred Payments." He discussed the various standards that have been suggested as proper to secure a just payment of debts at a later period.

Prof. Mayo-Smith of Columbia College spoke during the afternoon session on "Statistics as an Instrument of Investigation in Sociology." He said that sociologists complained of the complexity of the facts with which they have to deal and of the difficulty of measuring social forces. What is needed is a scientific method of analysis, so that the phenomena shall become more manageable and measurements more exact. He thought the statistical method might be greatly extended. For instance, all the divisions of mankind, according to race and blood, depended upon statistical observation. So did those social distinctions connected with occupation, social position, and economic condition. Very important were the distinctions of sex, age, and conjugal condition, because they affected almost all social phenomena, such as birth, death, crime, suicide, &c. Hence the sociologist must be acquainted with the technique of statistics, the formulation of questions and the methods of tabulation. He should seek to reduce his observations, as far as possible, to statistical form, in order thereby to gain accuracy and precision.

The last paper of the day was presented by Prof. Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago on "The Relation of Sociology to Economics." Prof. Small traced the differences between the two sciences in question, and pointed out the manner in which they were related. Among other things he said:

"Social knowledge is worth getting as an indication of what associated men may do to increase their happiness. Sociology is not an effort to discredit or supersede economics. They are interdependent portions of social science. The assumption that there is special call for arbitration and conciliation between economics and sociology rests primarily upon failure to perceive that the economic element in human action may be explained without throwing light upon other equally significant social factors.

"Economics is properly concerned with the correlations of phenomena connected with wealth, in so far as the desire for wealth is the determining or at least the differentiating, factor in the phenomena. This being the case, pure economics is as inadequate to the task of directing social co-operation as is abstract physics alone to solve the problems of the military engineer.

"Sociology not only points out that economic formulas must be modified by consideration of concrete condition—the economists all assert that—but sociology adds what the economists overlook, that the modifying conditions must be as scientifically determined as the economic formulas themselves."

Prof. Small's paper was followed by a discussion upon the subjects presented during the day. The meeting was adjourned until this morning.

A meeting of the Council was held during the forenoon. Twenty names were added to the Council. The following were elected officers: President—John B. Clark; Vice Presidents—J. H. Canfield, A. T. Hadley, and George Knight; Secretary—Jeremiah W. Jenks; Treasurer—Frederick B. Hawley. A Publication Committee, consisting of W. H. Powers, H. C. Adams, W. J. Ashley, Davis R. Dewey, and W. H. Farnam, was also elected.

Acquitted to a Certain Extent.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec 28.—The trial of the Rev. Dr. W. McKendree Darwood, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, this city, charged with "unministerial conduct, improper and sinful temper, and falsehood," came to an end to-day. The charges as a whole, were not sustained, but, owing to the gravity of the case and the weight of evidence, it was decided to take the matter before the next session of the New-York Conference for a new trial. This leaves Dr. Darwood at liberty to continue his ministerial functions for the present.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST REBUKED

An Insult to Protestants at Sir John Thompson's Requiem Mass—The Dead Premier's Estate.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 28.—A great sensation has been created in all classes of society in the Dominion by the utterances of Father Rossbach, who preached the sermon at the requiem service for the repose of the soul of Sir John Thompson at St. Patrick's Church, Quebec. The service was attended by Protestants and Catholics alike, but, notwithstanding this, Father Rossbach, after referring to the Premier's conversion to the Roman Catholic Church, abruptly declared that, if Sir John could now speak he would say that the only true religion was found in the bosom of the Holy Mother Church, and that all others were shams and frauds.

Among the clergy present with the Archbishop of Quebec when this declaration was made was the Right Rev. Dr. O'Reilly of New-York, who was on one of his periodical visits to Quebec, where he was educated and ordained, and where he was attached for a number of years to the spiritual ministrations of the Irish Roman Catholics of Quebec and its neighborhood. This old association no doubt induced the Cardinal to select Dr. O'Reilly to reply to Father Rossbach, which he did in the most effective manner, in a sermon at Silbury Church.

After referring to the obnoxious remarks of Dr. Rossbach, he said: "What a pity that a few days ago, in dear old St. Patrick's Church, a priestly voice, which should have been raised only to praise and bless the departed, should have uttered words of insult to the living, and, instead of thrilling hearers and men of different belief than ours with the recital of the statesman and greatest citizen's meritorious deeds and Christian virtues, we should have all been shocked by an uncalled-for, untimely, unauthorized, and unjustifiable denunciation of beliefs differing from ours. From this place I most solemnly declare that the words thus uttered have not only deeply wounded the Roman Catholic community throughout Canada, but that they are repudiated by all classes of Canadian Roman Catholics, and by the Roman Catholic clergy of every degree."

Of the incident, L'Electeur says: "It is our duty to declare that the preacher who so brutally insulted his Protestant hearers at the requiem service for Sir John Thompson by telling them that the Protestant religion was a fraud, is a foreigner to this country."

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 28.—An application on behalf of Lady Thompson for letters of administration shows the estate of Sir John Thompson to be valued at $9,727, which sum includes a life insurance of $5,026. The debts due by the estate amount to about $1,200.

POLICE WILL BE SUFFERERS

BYRNES TELLS HOW THE NEW CONSTITUTION WILL AFFECT THEM.

Abolishment of Free Riding and Telephoning Will Make a Great Difference in Speed and Efficiency.

A communication was submitted to the Board of Police yesterday by Superintendent Byrnes, in which he called the attention of the Commissioners to the section of the new Constitution which prohibits public officers from accepting free passes or free transportation, franking privilege, or discrimination in passenger, telegraph, or telephone rates from any person or corporation. In the communication the Superintendent, after quoting the law, says:

Heretofore, through the privilege of free transportation that has been accorded to the police by passenger lines in operation in this city, it has been possible to speedily move from place to place large bodies of policemen whose services might be required in cases of fires, strikes, riots, and other public disturbances; to have the morning returns promptly delivered at Police Headquarters from precincts situated in remote parts of the city, and to perfom with great advantage to the public many other specific acts of police duty requiring the hurried presence of an officer or officers.

As regards the free use of the telephone by it, the business of the department has been very greatly facilitated; the officer on post is thereby enabled to procure, through a quick call for ambulance service, prompt and speedy relief to the sick and injured; to promptly summon police aid in case of fires, riots, strikes, and other public disturbances.

In a word, the privileges of free transportation and the use of the telephone that have been accorded to officers of the force of this department in the past have been of incalculable advantage to the public in the increased efficiency of the force and the better protection to public life and property and the preservation of public order.

In view of the fact that by the new Constitution the police force will be deprived of the privileges above referred to after Jan. 1, 1895, it is necessary that your board make provision before that date, to the end that the public service may not be impaired on account of the withdrawal of these privileges.

The Police Board also received a communication from the Superintendent of the Police Telegraph, in which he called the attention of the board to the fact that all elevated railroad stations in the city are connected by private telegraph lines, the property of the company, used only for railroad service. Several years ago an arrangement was made whereby policemen on duty had the privilege of sending ambulance calls from these stations, all such calls being transmitted to the Houston Street Station, east side, and the Bleecker Street Station, west side, and from these stations transmitted over the police lines to the Police Central Office, these stations being connected by direct wires with Police Headquarters. This means of summoning ambulances is frequently made use of, particularly in the upper portion of the city.

The Telegraph Superintendent asked to be informed whether a continuance of this means of calling ambulances is prohibited by the new Constitution.

Commissioner Martin said an extra appropriation would be necessary to pay the expenses of policemen riding on the cars and using telephones while on police business.

Commissioner Murray said he did not think the free use of telephones or the street cars by policemen while on public business was intended to be prohibited. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion.

Chief Clerk Kipp called the attention of the board to an omission in the act passed by the last Legislature grading the pay of the police force, by which no provision is made for the salaries of the patrolmen appointed during 1894. Five grades of patrolmen are provided for, as follows: First grade, patrolmen of five years' service and over, $1,400; second grade, less than five years and more than three, $1,300; third grade, less than three years and more than two, $1,250; fourth grade, less than two years and more than one, $1,150; fifth grade, all patrolmen appointed after Jan. 1, 1895, $1,000. There is no mention of patrolmen who have served less than one year when the act goes into effect, Jan. 1, and this includes all patrolmen appointed during 1894. The Chief Clerk gave it as his

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Intensely Dull, and Prices Very Irregular.

MARKED WEAKNESS IN COAL STOCKS

Liquidation in Jersey Central and Baltimore and Ohio—The Industrial Group Quiet—Manipulation in Whisky—Gold Shipments Small.

The dullness in speculation was even more pronounced yesterday than on recent days. Only 85,000 shares were traded in, and Sugar was the only stock in which the business amounted to 10,000 shares. The market was also very irregular.

The feature of the day was the continued weakness in the coal stocks. Jersey Central was particularly weak, and the constant pressure against it has given rise to the belief that some one with very good inside information is liquidating holdings on no small scale. The impression prevails that there will be a material reduction in the dividend rate early in the year. "Delaware and Hudson and Lackawanna were also weak, on comparatively small transactions, and each lost a point. Reading sold down to 13⅜ early in the day, but was firmer in the afternoon on covering by shorts. The bonds of the company were also weak.

The Grangers were less prominent than usual, and they moved within very narrow limits. The weakness of Baltimore and Ohio attracted attention. It sold down to 58⅜, and closed at 58¾, a net loss of 3¼ points. Rumors of a burdensome floating debt and complications arising out of the Valley Railroad reorganization were current. The persistent selling of the stock leaves little room for doubt that there has been considerable liquidation in recent weeks.

The industrials were unusually quiet. Sugar moved within 1¼ points, and closed ⅛ up, at 88⅞. The weakness of Distilling and Cattle Feeding on Thursday was due to manipulation by the short interest, in the hope of being able to cover, but the movement resulted in the clique losing about 6,000 shares of the stock. It was stronger yesterday, and although it did not hold all of its advance, it closed ¼ higher, at 9⅝.

There was no general news of an influential character. About $750,000 gold has been taken for export by to-day's French steamer, an amount considerably less than had been anticipated.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was slightly more active. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 8 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $73,758,430, and balances $6,135,851. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $609,777.

Call money on London was quoted at ⅝ per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Posted rates for sterling were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87½@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½; telegraphic, 10. Boston—5c discount. Chicago—70c premium. St. Louis—No trading.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver sold at 27¼d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,515,715, and the exports for the same period $95,535,971. The net exports, therefore, have been $74,020,256.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, 1½, to 85¾; Reading, ⅝, to 7⅛; Atchison, ⅛, to 4¾; Erie, ⅛, to 10, and Union Pacific, ⅜, to 11⅜. Advanced—Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 17⅛; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 14; St. Paul, ⅛, to 58¼; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 60½; Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 15¾, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 13½. Lake Shore sold at 138½ and Louisville and Nashville at 54½. British consols were steady at 103⅜ for money and 103 7-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £83,000. Money, 1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1 per cent.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 80c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 17c for checks.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Tobacco.....1
United States Cordage gtd.....¾
Western Union Beef.....1

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio.....3¾
Delaware & Hudson.....1⅛
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....1¾
Illinois Central.....3¾
Lake Erie & Western.....¾
New-Jersey Central.....1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was fairly active and was irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Oregon Improvement 1st.....3
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st.....1

DECLINED.

Baltimore Belt 1st.....1¼
Chesapeake & Ohio cn. 5s.....1
East Tennessee reorganization lien.....1
Fort Wayne & D. C. 1st.....1¼
Louisville & Nashville unif. 4s.....1½
Ohio Southern general.....3
Pennsylvania 4½s, r.....1
Reading 1st pf. inc.....1⅜
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. 1st, t. r.....1¼

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s, coupon, advanced ⅛, and the 5s, coupon and registered, each declined ½. The sales on call were $10,000 4s, coupon, at 114⅞; $14,000 5s, coupon, at 117½, and $6,000 5s, registered, at 117¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	..
4s, r	113¼	113⅝
4s, c	114⅜	115
5s, r	117	117½
5s, c	117	117¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102⅜	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105½	106½
Currency 6s, 1898	108¼	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	105⅞	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	106¼	..

In State securities $75,000 Virginia 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, sold at 12½@12¾.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	37½	37½	37½	37½	37	37½	175
American Cotton Oil	22½	23	22½	23	22½	23½	410
American Cotton Oil pf	68¼	68¼	67¾	67¾	66½	68½	31
*American Sugar Refining	88¼	89⅝	88¼	88⅞	89⅛	89¼	10,650
American Tel. & Cable Co	93	93	93	93	91	93	6
*American Tobacco	97⅝	98	97⅝	98	97½	98	273
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	200
Baltimore & Ohio	61	61	58⅜	58¾	58½	59	1,475
*Bay State Gas	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼	19	20	800
†Canada Southern	50⅝	50⅝	48¾	48¾	48¾	49¼	20
Canadian Pacific	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	59	60	10
Central Pacific	14	14	14	14	13	14	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17¼	17⅛	17½	400
Chicago Gas	73	73⅝	72⅝	73¼	73¼	73⅝	9,880
Chicago & Northwestern	96¾	97	96½	96⅝	96½	96¾	2,033
Chicago & Northwestern pf	142¾	143½	142⅜	143½	142½	144	30
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71	71⅛	70¾	71	71	71⅛	1,578
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	57	57⅜	56¾	56⅞	56⅞	57	7,990
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	117¼	117½	117¼	117½	117½	118½	30
†Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	61¼	61⅝	61¼	61⅝	61⅛	61½	880
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	350
Consolidated Gas Company	131¼	132	131½	132	131¼	132½	300
Delaware & Hudson	125	125	123	124	125¼	127	2,459
Delaware, Lac. & Western	158½	161	158	161	161¼	162	1,125
Denver & Rio Grande pf	33	33	33	33	33	33¼	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9⅝	10⅜	9½	9⅞	9¾	10	9,520
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	100	101	100	101	100¼	101	80
General Electric	34	35¼	34	34¾	34½	34¾	3,365
Illinois Central	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83½	84¼	160
Iowa Central	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	100
Laclede Gas	26	26	25	26	26	26¼	100
Laclede Gas pf	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82½	85	100
Lake Erie & Western	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¾	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	71	71	71	70½	71	340
†Lake Shore	133⅝	134½	133⅝	134½	134	134¾	670
*Long Island Traction	13	13	12½	12½	12¾	13¼	450
Louisville & Nashville	53⅛	53⅝	53⅛	53¾	53	53½	100
Manhattan Consolidated	103	105	104⅝	104⅞	104¾	105	920
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	48	48	48	48	47¾	49	100
Missouri Pacific	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	26¾	27¼	10
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	13	13	13	13	13	13½	100
*National Lead Company	37	37¾	37	37½	37¼	37½	400
*National Lead Company pf	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83⅝	84⅜	13
National Linseed Oil	18	18	18	18	18	20	100
New-Jersey Central	89⅜	89⅜	87½	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞	9,118
New-York Central	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	99	99½	630
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	31¾	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	31⅝	32	700
New-York & New-Haven	195	195	195	195	193	196	5
New-York, L. E. & Western	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅞	1,400
Northern Pacific	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛	10
Pacific Mail	21½	21½	21½	21½	21	21¾	200
Peoria & Eastern	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2	4	200
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3½	3½	3½	3½	3¼	3¾	50
Philadelphia & Reading	14	14½	13⅝	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	5,650
Pittsburg & Western pf	34	34	33½	33½	33½	34	200
Pullman Palace Car Co	153	153	153	153	153½	155	50
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9	9	9	9	9	9½	100
St. Paul & Omaha	33	33	32	32	32¼	32½	300
Southern Pacific	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18½	19	240
Southern Railway	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½	10¾	700
Southern Railway pf	36½	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	36½	37	296
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	16¼	125
Texas Pacific	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9½	360
Union Pacific	11	11	11	11	11	11½	483
United States Cordage	6⅜	6¾	6½	6½	6⅜	6½	1,235
United States Cordage pf	11	11	10½	10½	10½	11	420
United States Cordage gtd	19	19	18	18	17⅜	18	407
United States Rubber	44⅞	45½	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	1,299
*United States Leather	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¼	10	140
*United States Leather pf	61	61½	60¾	61	60½	61	870
*Western Union Beef	8	8	8	8	8	8¼	100
Western Union Telegraph	86⅞	87	86¾	86⅞	86¾	87	1,187
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10	10¼	10	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	700
Total sales							85,007

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s, 1,000	111½	
Atch, Top & S F 4s, 5,000	83	62¾
35,000	63	
2,000	62⅞	
20,000	62¾	
18,000	62⅞	
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A, 9,000	16¾	
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s, 10,000	45	
Balt & Belt 1st Gtd, 10,000	103¼	
1,000	103¼	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s, 5,000	110½	
Brooklyn Elev 1st, 2,000	86¾	
Bur, C R & Nor 1st, 500	106	
1,000	106½	
1,000	106⅝	
Can South 1st Gtd, 2,000, c	112½	
5,000	112¾	
Cedar F & Minn 1st, 1,000	110	
Cent of N J G M 5s, 2,000	115	
Registered, 7,000 o b	112	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s, 12,000s10F	117½	
1,000	107¼	
2,000	107	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s, Registered, 22,000	75¼	
Ches & Ohio S W 6s, Coupon Off, 3,000	109¾	
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s, 15,000	124	
Chi, Bur & Quincy Iowa Div 4s, 2,000	100	
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s, 1,000	96½	
2,000	96¾	
10,000	96⅝	
2,000	96¾	
Chicago & Erie 1st, 10,000	85	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts, 5,000	40	
Chi & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s, 2,000	106½	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s, 1,000	104⅜	
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s, 1,000	91½	
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s, 5,000	101¾	
Col, H V & Tol 5s, 6,000	90	
5,000	90¼	
5,000	90½	
Den & Rio Grande 4s, 3,000	82¼	
East Tenn Reorg Lien 4-5s, 2,000	81½	
East Tenn, Va& Ga Cons Gold 5s, 1,000	104½	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s, 4,000	108	
10,000	108⅛	
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s, 3,000	111½	
Ft Worth & D C 1st, 1,000	72¾	
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s, 14,000	93¼	
Georgia Pac 1st 5-6s, 3,000	112½	
G Bay, W & St P Inc, 8,000	6	
H & Tex Cen Con 6s, 1,000	102½	
Ill Central 4s, 1953, 2,000	98⅛	
Kanawha & Mich 4s, 1,000	78¼	
4,000	78¾	
Knoxville & Ohio 1st, 1,000	115½	
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 6s, 1,000	91½	
Long Island G M 4s, 3,000	96½	
Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s, 1,000	76	
Mexican Int 1st 4s, 10,000	70¾	
3,000	71	
Mil & St Paul 1st H & D Div 7s, 5,000	127	
Southwest Div 6s, 1,000	119¼	
South Minn Div 2,000	119	
Minn & St Louis 1st Pacific Extension, 58,000	118	
Southwest Ext, 25,000	119½	
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s, 5,000	97	
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s, 5,000	80⅝	
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d, 4,000	45¾	
M, K & T of Tex 5s, 1,000	75	
Nash, C & St L Con, 10,000	100⅜	
N Y Cent & H Ext 4s, 1,000	102	
N Y Cent Deb 4s, 1,000	102¼	
N Y, Chi & St L 4s, 3,000	102⅜	
N Y, O & W Con 5s, 3,000	111¼	
Total sales		

N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s, 2,000	88½	
Nor Pac 1st Coup, 1,000, c	116	
Nor Pac 2d Coup, 4,000	89	
Nor Pac Cons 5s, 21,000	27	
Ohio Southern G M 4s, 2,000	45	
Ohio Southern 1st, 2,000	91	
Ore Imp Co Con 5s, 5,000	50	
8,000	49¾	
Oregon Improve 1st, 2,000	99	
Oregon R & Nav 1st, 5,000	111	
Oregon Short Line 6s, 3,000	88	
Trust Co Certs, 4,000, c	88	
Penn Co's 4½s, Reg, 1,000	109	
People's G & C Chi 2d Gtd 6s, 2,000	102½	
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc, 15,000	24	
40,000	22½	
11,000	22	
5,000	22⅝	
5,000	23	
5,000	23½	
5,000	23¾	
5,000	23⅝	
1,000	23	
1,000	23½	
20,000	22⅜	
5,000	22½	
5,000	22¼	
35,000	22	
14,000	22¼	
41,000	22	
10,000	22¼	
5,000	22½	
10,000	22⅜	
10,000	22¼	
40,000	22	
5,000	22¼	
8,000	22½	
2,000	22⅞	
8,000	22⅝	
2d Pref Inc, 5,000	15⅜	
10,000	15½	
2,000	15⅞	
3d Pref Inc, 8,000	11½	
78,000	11	
5,000	11¼	
1,000	11½	
5,000	11¾	
10,000	11¼	
36,000	11	
10,000	11½	
2,000	11¾	
48,000	12	
10,000	11¾	
Total sales		

Phil & Read Gen 4s, 5,000	75	
10,000	74½	
15,000	74¾	
2,000	74¼	
P, C & St L 4½s, Series B, 3,000	105½	
Pitts & Western 1st, 23,000	85	
2,000	85¼	
1,000	85⅛	
Rome, W & Og Cons 1st, 4,000	119	
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certs, 1,000	58	
St L & Iron Mt 2d, 5,000	106	
St L & S Fr Con 4s, 3,000	50½	
St P & Nor Pac 6s Registered Certs, 1,000	118	
San An & Ar Pass 4s, 3,000	57	
10,000	56¾	
1,000	56½	
7,000	56¾	
So Pac of Arizona 1st, 10,000	92¾	
Southern Ry 1st 5s, 1,000	99¾	
5,000	91	
15,000	90⅞	
4,000	91	
Texas & Pac 2d Inc, 5,000	25	
11,000	25¼	
2,000	25	
30,000	25¼	
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st, 1,000	111½	
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts, 8,000	60	
Ulster & Del 1st 5s, 1,000	102½	
Union Pac 1st, 1896, 1,000	104	
Union Pac 6s, 1898, 3,000	105¾	
2,000	105⅝	
2,000	105¾	
15,000	105⅞	
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes, 1,000	88	
1,000	87½	
Un Pac Ext S F 8s, 1,000	98½	
U S Leather Co 6s, 5,000	109¾	
Wabash 1st 5s, 2,000	104⅜	
2,000	104¾	
W N Y & Penn 1st, 2,000	105⅞	
1,000	110	
Wn Un Col Trust 5s, 1,000	110	
Total sales		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st	95	100
American Lithograph pf	55	..
*American Bank Note	..	46½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Typefounders'	5	10
American Typefounders' pf	25	30
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumpling Boat Co	6½	10½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	94	95½
Barney & Smith Car common	19½	21½
Beckton Construction pf	70	75
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	94	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	115	118
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	108½
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
*Brooklyn City Railroad	167¼	168¼
Brooklyn Elevated	11¼	13½
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	71	75
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	13	14¼
Brooklyn Traction pf	64½	67½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	101¾	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102	103
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65	67½
Celluloid Company stock	..	68½
Central & South Am. Telegraph	117	120
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	114½	117½
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	163	167
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	..
*Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	66½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	41½	45½
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	22	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	81	..
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	68	74
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	91	93
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	..	94½
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	150	155
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	62	65
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	111	113
Edison Ill. S. (St. Louis)	77½	80
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	180½	183½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	35	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Company	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	53	56
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	58
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	323	..
Gallatin National Bank	303	312
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	104½	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	75	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	95¼	97¼
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	105	106
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	6	8½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	38	42
Hudson River Telephone Co	39	..
*Indianapolis Gas stock	133	135
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	101	102
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67½	69¼
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74	76
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
Iron Steamboat	..	6½
Iron Steamboat bonds	62	..
†Journeay & Burnham	46	..
†Journeay & Burnham pf	90	..
*Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93½
†Kings County Elevated	..	5
Knickerbocker Ice Company	65	..
*Knickerbocker Trust Company	167	173
Lafayette Gas Company stock	80	83
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	80¼	82
Long Island Traction	12¾	13¼
Lorillard pf	117	119
Mutual Gas, New-York	150	153
†Manhattan Trust Company	120	130
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	..
Madison Square Garden 1st	100	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	54	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	107	..
Metropolitan Ferry	103	106
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	290
Mex. National Construction pf	6½	9½
Mechanics' National Bank stock	184	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	50	53½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. com.	10	15
Mich. Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	90	95
National Park Bank	275	285½
National Shoe & Leather Bank, (assessments not paid)	60	70
National Wall Paper Co. pf	..	88
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	1	4
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	..	35
New-York, Lack. & Western	115½	117½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	32½	35
New-York Air Brake Company	..	10
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stock	35½	36½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	47½	49½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds	88½	89½
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	104½	..
*N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	330	345
New-York & Texas land scrip	60	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	..	96
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	100½	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	147	..
†N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	675	..
New-York Security & Trust	253	..
Ohio Land & R'y Purchase, M. 6s	83¼	..
Omaha & St. Louis common	..	1
Omaha & St. Louis pf	..	2
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	183	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	..
*Pennsylvania Coal	304	310
Postal Telegraph & Cable	51½	57½
Pratt & Whitney common	..	20
Pratt & Whitney pf	..	51
Real Estate Trust Company	160	..
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107	..
Second Avenue Railroad	140	160
Sloss Steel 2d	56	59½
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	87	92
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	20	..
*South Carolina & Ga. R. R. 1st	93	95
*Standard Oil Trust	169	170
Standard Gas	40	41¼
Standard Gas pf	87½	91
Staten Island Railway	56	64
Sixth Avenue Railway stock	214	220
*State Trust	104	201
Staten Island Rapid Tran. 1st 6s	112	114
Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d	..	94
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	1	3
*Third Avenue Railroad	179	181
Third National Bank	105	..
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Cad. 1st	65	70
Toledo, A. A. & Mt. Pleasant 1st	64	68
T., A. A. & Lake Mich. 1st	59	..
Tol. & Ohio Central R. R. ext. 5s	12	..
Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. City pf	5	7½
Trenton Potteries common	..	12
Trenton Potteries pf	47½	51½
Terre Haute & Logansport	18	..
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	87	..
*Title Guarantee & Trust	172½	..
Trow Directory pf	43	48
Union Ferry stock	26½	29
Union Ferry 1st 5s	103¼	104½
Union Elevated 2d	24	..
†Union Railway 5s	105¾	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	115	130
Union Typewriter 1st pf	74	79
Union Typewriter 2d pf	25	35
Union Trust	685	..
United States Leather	9½	10¼
United States Leather pf	60	61
*United States Mortgage stock	166	..
Ontario Mining	840	855
Valley Railroad of Ohio 1st 7s	110½	..
*Wagner Palace Car Co. stock	157½	159½
Western Gas Company	45½	47½
‡Western Gas Company bonds	84¼	85¼
Worcester Traction pf	79½	81½
‡Worcester Traction common	13	14
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	28
‡Worthington Pump common	30½	33
Worthington Pump pf	90	93

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Butchers and Drovers'	157½
Central National	120
Chase National	450
Chatham	340
Chemical	4000
Citizens'	135
Commerce	178
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	275
Deposit	121½
East River	137
Eleventh Ward	200
Fifth Avenue	2000
First National	2500
First National of Staten Island	112
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	182
Gallatin National	300
German American	114
Germania	300
Greenwich	155
Hanover	800
Hudson River	150
Importers and Traders'	530
Irving	137
Leather Manufacturers'	180
Lincoln National	565
Manhattan	180
Market and Fulton	205
Mechanics'	180
Mechanics and Traders'	140
Mercantile	170
Merchants'	135
Merchants' Exchange	107
Metropolitan	3
Metropolis	400
Mount Morris	100
Nassau	150
New-York	230
New-York County	520
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	122
Nineteenth Ward	100
National Bank of North America	100
Pacific	170
Park	175
Phenix	112
Republic	150
Seaboard National	172
Second National	300
Southern National	167½
State of New-York	105
Third National	105
United States National	180
Western National	110

Sixty shares of Central National Bank stock sold at 122.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

The following table shows the movement of the active stocks during the week, and also the net changes at the close yesterday, compared with the final prices on the previous Friday:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Adv.	Dec.
Sugar	90¾	88¼	88⅞	..	1¾
Chicago Gas	73⅜	71⅝	73¼	⅛	..
Dist & C. F.	11⅜	9⅛	9⅝	⅜	..
Gen. Electric	35½	33⅝	34¾	No change	
Lead	38⅜	36½	37½	..

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A. CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank 42 Wall Street.

National City 52 Wall Street.

Chemical National 270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York 35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank 214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National 16 Nassau Street.

Central National 322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank 15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company 18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company 39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., 234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co. 20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 46 and 48 Wall St. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co. TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS. MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO., Bankers.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA on the morning of the 19th day of December, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$17,768,320.26
Due from Directors		45,000.00
Overdrafts		4,443.00
Due from trust companies, State and national banks		1,318,752.38
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,030,896.88
Specie		1,852,468.92
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		3,912,905.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$3,549,163.26	
Other items carried as cash	56,112.64	
		3,605,275.90
Total		$31,038,062.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits (net)		728,317.09
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$15,096,710.87	
Demand certificates of deposit	6,659.34	
Certified checks	1,184,387.95	
Cashier's checks outstanding	32,373.34	
		16,320,131.50
Due trust companies, State and national banks		7,903,615.96
Due savings banks		1,584,073.70
Unpaid dividends		1,924.00
Total		$31,038,062.34

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Assistant Cashier of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 19th day of December, 1894; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law. (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 19th day of December, 1894, as the day on which such report shall be made, that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report was prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Assistant Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 22d day of December, 1894, before me, JOHN FLYNN, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New-York County.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee will be prepared, on and after Jan. 2, 1895, to purchase the coupon of the General Mortgage Bonds maturing Jan. 1, from all bondholders who have already assented to the reorganization agreements or who may assent to the same on or before Dec. 31, on the presentation to either of the depositaries of the Committee of their temporary certificates, the Receivers having notified the Committee, in accordance with the terms of the contract of Oct. 1, that they will be unable to pay the January coupon.

The permanent engraved certificates of the Central Trust Company for the General Mortgage Bonds deposited will be ready for exchange for temporary certificates heretofore issued on Jan. 2. Holders of all classes of securities can deposit the same, in accordance with the previous notices of the Committee, on or before Dec. 31, with either of the depositaries named below, and general mortgage bondholders can cash the three coupons already due, with interest at 6 per cent., to Jan. 1, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania, 431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Dec. 15, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD, HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY, GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr., SIDNEY F. WYLER, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street, New-York City.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, is prepared to purchase for the sinking fund $137,830 of the FIVE & SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 OF THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO. at the the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until Jan. 1, 1895, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage. The FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee. R. G. ROLSTON, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

$5,000,000

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company

First Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1934.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

Interest payable May 1st and Nov. 1st AT THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee for the Mortgage.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.

Full descriptive Circulars and copies of the Mortgage may be obtained at our offices.

We offer the bonds at 98 1-2 and accrued interest, subject to advance in price without notice.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 23 Nassau Street.

VERMILYE & CO., Nassau and Pine Streets.

J. KENNEDY TOD & CO., No. 45 Wall Street.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1894.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1894, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 676, 293, 173, 374, 1,089, 944, 423, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1895, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES, GEORGE T. BLISS, M. E. INGALLS, Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Dividends.

LAKE SHORE and MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot, New-York, December 20th, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 1st day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station, New-York, December 20th, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Friday, the 1st day of February next, at this office.

The Transfer Books will be closed at noon on Saturday, the 29th day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.

D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE. METROPOLITAN TRACTION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting held Dec. 28, 1894, by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the principal office of business on Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1895, when the transfer books shall be closed, and be opened on Wednesday, Jan. 16.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

THE OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1894, payable in gold at the offices of Maitland, Phelps & Co., New-York, on and after January 2d, 1895, to preferred stockholders of record 27th day of December, 1894.

The transfer books close at noon on Dec. 27th, 1894, and reopen at noon on January 2d, 1895.

J. KING STEWART, Secretary.
Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 26th, 1894.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK. ORGANIZED 1830.

CAPITAL, $400,000. Surplus, $400,000. CITY AND STATE DEPOSITORY.

NEW-YORK, 486 BROADWAY, DEC. 26, 1894.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after January 2, 1895. F. BALTES, Cashier.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1894.

The holders of the coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1895, of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage 7 per cent. Guaranteed Land Grant Bonds are notified that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, pursuant to existing contracts, purchase, on and after Jan. 2, 1895, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, the coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1895, on the said bonds.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND PERKINS HORSESHOE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, and Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the General (Common) Stock, both payable on the 15th day of Jan., 1895, to stockholders of record Jan. 1, 1895.

CHARLES R. STARK, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., Dec. 21, 1894.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS CO. OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1894.

Coupons No. 9 of the Company's Collateral Trust 5 per cent. Gold Bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1895, in New-York, at the office of the Central Trust Company, and in London at the office of Blake, Boissevain & Co.

THOMAS STURGIS, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO., 63 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, of THREE PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15th, 1895, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close Dec. 31st, 1894, and reopen Jan. 16th, 1895.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 80 Broadway, New-York, Dec., 28, 1894.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 15 Nassau St., New-York.

J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, Dec. 19, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK RAILROAD CO. Bangor, Me., Dec. 26, 1894.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co., 65 Cedar St., New-York City.

EDWARD STETSON, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R. CO. New-York, Dec. 28, 1894.

A dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company will be paid Jan. 21, 1895. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Jan. 3, and reopen Jan. 22, 1895. FREDK. H. GIBBENS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES CORDAGE CO. New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

Coupon No. 2 of the first mortgage and collateral trust gold bonds of the United States Cordage Company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1895, at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, New-York.

F. K. STURGIS, President.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK. New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1895.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1895, ON THE First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company will be paid at the banking house of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., 59 Wall St., New-York.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO. The coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, of the 1st mortgage bonds of 1907, will be paid at the CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., 18 Wall St., New-York, on and after Jan. 2. 1895.

Dividends.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

No. 36 Wall St., New-York City.

The following coupons, due Jan. 1, 1895, are payable at this office:

New-York City and County
Rio Grande Western Railway Company.
Belleville and Eldorado Railroad Company.
Excelsior Electric Light Company.
Hastings Pavement Company.
Jamestown Street Railway Company.
Joplin Light and Fuel Company.
Keokuk Union Depot Company.
Mutual Light and Power Company.
Maryland Electric Company.
New-York and College Point Ferry Co.
Riverside and Fort Lee Ferry Company.
People's Railroad Company.
Schenectady Opera House Company.
Sanford Light and Fuel Company.
Second Avenue Railroad Debentures.
Steinway Railway Company.
Syracuse Street Railway Company.
San Juan Smelting and Mining Company.
Toledo and Ohio Central Car Trust No. 2.
Taladega Light and Water Company.
Tarrytown-Irvington Union Gas Light Co.

J. Q. ADAMS, Secretary.

United States Mortgage Company.

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec 19, 1894.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of company has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, from the net earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books of the company will be closed from Monday, Dec. 24, 1894, to Jan. 2, 1895, inclusive.

ARTHUR TURNBULL, Treasurer.

Office of the MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, No. 152 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 28, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this company and for Inspectors of next ensuing election will be held at the office of the company, on Tuesday, January 8th next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2 per cent.) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1894, at 12 M., and reopened on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1895, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Jan. 2, 1895.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents. New-York, Dec. 11, 1894.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK of the City of New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst., until that date.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC STORAGE CO., 926 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Penn., Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1894.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be paid Jan. 10, 1895, to stockholders of record and to holders of receipts and certificates of the General Electric Co., representing shares of Consolidated Electric Storage Stock. Books close Jan. 1, 1895, and reopen Jan. 11, 1895.

PEDRO G. SALOM, Treasurer.

THE HOME BANK, 303 West 42d St. New-York City, Dec. 27, 1894.

14TH REGULAR DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895.

J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Office of the NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 124 Bowery, New-York City.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Friday, December 28th, 1894, a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock of the company, payable January 2d, 1895. Transfer books closed until that date.

J. FRANK PATTERSON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA IN NEW-YORK. Dec. 26, 1894.

82nd DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK. Dec. 21, 1894.

SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day a semi-annual dividend was declared of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK, 5th Av. and 42d St. New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22, 1894, until Jan. 3, 1895.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK. Dec. 24, 1894.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, was declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

J. D. ABRAHAMS, Cashier.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK. (OLD SEVENTH WARD BANK.) New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

FIFTY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND. IRVING NATIONAL BANK. New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

EIGHTY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 to Jan. 2 inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK. New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

JAMES M. DONALD, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK. New-York, December 21, 1894.

96th DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2, 1895, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK. New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK. New-York, Dec. 19, 1894.

90th DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

RYE D. RICE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION. New-York, Dec. 18, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK. New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BRIDGEPORT TRACTION COMPANY.

The coupons of the Bridgeport Traction Company, due Jan. 1, 1895, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall St., New-York City.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. Transfer books closed until Jan. 3, 1895.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK. New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

A dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1895.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Dividends.

RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the Consolidated Mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds of the Rutland Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the office of the

United States Mortgage Co., No. 59 Cedar St., New-York.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Grand Central Depot, New-York, December 20, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 29th day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

The NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK. New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE.

New-York and Long Island Bridge Company, 192 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 192 Broadway, on Monday, Jan. 7, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors, to hold their offices until the first Monday of June, 1895, and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting.

The polls will remain open one hour.

JOSEPH H. JONES, Secretary.

COLUMBIA BANK, 5th Av. and 42d St. New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

EIGHTH AVENUE BANK, 8th Av. and 23d St., New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election of Directors of the Eighth Avenue Bank will be held on Thursday, January the 10th, 1895, at the banking house, 254 8th Av. Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M.

FLOYD S. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

The annual meeting for the election of eight Trustees and three Inspectors of Election of the State Trust Company will be held at the company's office, No. 36 Wall St., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1895, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

J. Q. ADAMS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK of the City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

W. D. VAN VLECK, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 18, 1894.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 62 Bowery, on TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK, New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and twelve Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house Wednesday, January 9, 1895, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES B. STORY, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York. New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. DONALD, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

An election for Directors of this bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

OLIVER F. BERRY, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank. New-York, Dec. 6, 1894.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK. New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK, Near 5th Av., Depository State of New-York, New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK, 32-42 East 42d St. New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held Tuesday, January 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., at the banking house, 287 Greenwich Street. G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK. New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS. 74 and 76 Wall St.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws and in accordance with the savings bank laws, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1894, as follows:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

On accounts larger than three thousand dollars, and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21, 1895.

WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, S. E. COR. 6th AV. AND 16th ST., NEW-YORK.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1894, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable Jan. 21, 1895. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1895, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1895.

JOHN N. HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK NO. 3 CHAMBERS STREET.

93D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND. New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1894, upon all accounts entitled thereto, from FIVE DOLLARS to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, payable after Jan. 10, 1895.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF New-York, 56 and 58 Bowery, Corner Canal St.—Sixty-ninth semi-annual dividend of interest—The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors, on and after Jan. 21, on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000, which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending Dec. 31, 1894. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

EDWARD A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

Union Dime Savings Institution GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000; THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 17, or any time later.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

DUE NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of DIENST & LINCK has to-day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. John M. Linck retiring from the business. Mr. Adam P. Dienst will, in accordance with the agreement of the parties, assume and liquidate the firm's liabilities and collect the assets of the firm.

ADAM P. DIENST, JOHN M. LINCK.

New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active and Prices Steadier.

TRADING LARGELY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull — Provisions Firmer—Cotton Barely Steady —Coffee Firm.

The chief business was in switching from the near to the late months on all the Exchanges, with the latest tradings in wheat and corn at a slight decline, and a fair local scalping trade, while the West had a depressing influence. Provisions showed exceptional strength, owing to sharp covering by shorts. Cotton made a slight gain with Europe, and coffee closed at an advance.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	59¾@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	51¾@ ..
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34½@ ..
Flour, straight Winter	$2.70 @$2.90
Flour, straight Spring	3.20 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	5 11-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	12.75 @13.25
Lard, Western steam	7.00 @ 7.05
Beef, family	10.00 @11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @ 24
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@ 4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@ 12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15½@ ..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	9.85 @ 9.95
Lead	3.95 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were more active and rather irregular and lower. The main business was in scalping and switching, with the opening steady, and some foreign buying; prices declined ⅛@⅜c on easier cables, weaker West, and local realizing; rallying ⅛@¼c on covering by local shorts, closing steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline. Spot was in light demand at ⅛c decline. Sales, 80,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels No. 2 red, for export, at ⅛c under May, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 40,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at equal to 7½c over May, free on board, afloat. Boston reports about 300,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, taken for export, on private terms.

Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ⅛c under May, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 6¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 8c over May, free on board, afloat.... Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 60¾c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71c; No. 1 Northern, store, 60½c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 63¾c.... Clearances hence, 31,153 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 145,884 bushels....Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 35,139 bushels; in the interior, 233,463 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and ⅛@¼c lower, following the West, with cables lower and the trading entirely on local account, and the close steady. Spot was in moderate demand at steady prices. Sales, 84,000 bushels, including 24,000 bushels ungraded mixed, for export, at 51⅝@51½c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 10,000 bushels steamer mixed at 50½c, delivered, and 50,000 bushels ungraded mixed on private terms....Receipts, 9,750 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 153,815 bushels; in the interior, 288,015 bushels....Clearances hence, 35,112 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 93,952

COMMERCIAL---CONTINUED.

Con. granulated	4 1-16	@4¼	
Cubes	4 1-16	@4¼	
XXXX powdered	4	5-16	@4½
Mold A	4 1-16	@4¼	
Diamond A	3 13-16	@4	
Confectioners' A	3 11-16	@3⅞	
Columbia A	3	9-16	@3¾
Windsor A	3	9-16	@3⅝
Ridgewood	3	9-16	@3¾
Phoenix A	3	9-16	@3¾
Empire A	3½	@3	11-16
No. 6	3⅝	@3	9-16
No. 7	3	5-16	@3¼
No. 8	3¼	@3	5-16
No. 9	3	3-16	@3⅛
No. 10	3⅛	@3	5-16
No. 11	3	1-16	@3¼
No. 12	2	15-16	@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2	15-16	@....
No. 14 (net)	2½	@....	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—The movements continue moderate. Marrows have been sold at $2.10, and the range is $2.10@$2.12½. Mediums have been taken up in small lots at about steady prices. There are no signs that the home trade will buy materially for a few days, while export demand is unimportant. California lima are taken in a small way at $2.80@$2.85. The current market prices here are $2.10@$2.12½ for best marrows, $1.67½@$1.70 for mediums, $1.67½@$1.70 for pea, and $1.20@$1.45 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; red kidneys, $1.95@$2.

BUTTER—Trading continues of a light character, but the very moderate receipts keep prices unchanged; but for all grades under fancy there is a free offering at the prices quoted.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	22	@..	
Creamery, seconds to firsts	16	@21	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	19	@..	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16	@18	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	13	@14	
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10	@12	
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	18	@..	
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13	@17	
Dairy, firkins, extras	17	@..	
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	13	@16	
Welsh tubs, selections	19	@..	
Welsh tubs, best lines	16	@18	
Welsh tubs, seconds	13	@14	

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	24	@..	
Creamery, firsts	20	@22	
Creamery, seconds	18	@19	
Creamery, thirds	15	@17	
Creamery, June, extra	20	@21	
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	15	@18	
Imitation creamery, firsts	16	@18	
Imitation creamery, seconds	12	@14	
Dairy, firsts	14	@15	
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10	@13	
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13½	@14	
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	11	@12½	
Factory, June, tubs, extras	12½	@13	
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	10½	@11½	
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	15	@..	
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12	@13	
Factory, seconds	10½	@11	
Factory, thirds	9½	@10	
Rolls, choice	16	@..	
Rolls, poor to fair	10	@15	

CHEESE—A slow demand, but a steady tone over prices, with more interest on the part of buyers looked for with the advent of the new year.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy	11¼	@..	
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾	@11	
State, full cream, large, choice	10½	@..	
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@10¼	
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	9	@9¾	
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@12	
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9¼	@11¼	
State, part skims, small size, choice	8¾	@ 9	
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6	@ 9	
State, part skims, large size, choice	7¼	@..	
State, part skims, fair to prime	5	@ 7	
State, part skims, common	3½	@ 4	

EGGS—Continued light receipts lead to a further advance, with a little speculative interest shown.

State and Pennsylvania	25	@26	
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	24½	@..	
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	22	@24	
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	20	@21	
Western, early-packed, refrigerators, ch	17	@18	
Western, early-packed, fair to good	15	@16	
Western, early-packed, defective, cs	$2.00	@$4.00	
Limed	15	@16	

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are steady, with domestic quiet and foreign moderately active. Kale and spinach firmer. Onions steady for white; yellow freely offered. Cabbages easy. Beans firm and fairly active.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.50	@$3.00	
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	3.50	@4.00	
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25	@ 3.00	
Cabbages, per 100	1.00	@ 4.00	
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30	@ 50	
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15	@ 35	
Eggplant, Florida, per bbl	2.50	@ 5.00	
Onions, White, large, per bbl	3.00	@ 6.50	
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.00	
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50	@ 1.75	
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.00	@ 2.00	
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.00	@ 1.50	
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.25	@ 3.50	
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00	@ 3.00	
Squash, per bbl	50	@ 1.25	
Spinach, per bbl	2.00	@ 3.50	
Turnips, per bbl	70	@ 80	
Kale, per bbl	75	@ ..	

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50	@..	
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00	@1.37	
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50	@ 2.00	
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25	@ 1.37	
Maine, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.00	
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50	@ 2.50	
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50	@ 2.00	
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.50	
Scotch	1.75	@..	
Bermuda, prime	7.00	@ 7.50	
Bermuda, No. 2	3.50	@ 4.00	
English, per 168-lb sack	1.50	@ 1.75	
German	1.50	@ 2.00	

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market dull. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do; No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; clover mixed, 50@60c; clover, 35@45c. Rye straw, 40@55c; oat straw, 30@35c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Hard bricks are quiet firm. No more up-river bricks arriving, and Long Island and Staten Island bricks are not yet in the market. Haverstraw hard bricks are worth $5.62½@$6 per 1,000; Jerseys, $5@$5.50; pale, $2; Croton dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $22@$23, Trenton front, $19@$20.... The demand for cement has been very active, and dealers say that they sold more cement during the last six weeks than they did during any other three months of this year. Rosendale cement is worth $1@$1.10 per bbl.; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.65@$2; English Portland, $1.90@$2.05; German Portland, $2@$2.50.... Lime is quite steady. Rockland common lime is worth 85@90c per bbl, and do finishing, $1. There is hardly any State common hand or quotation on lime, nominal at 80c. Finishing is worth $1.05@$1.10.... Laths are scarce and are firm at $2.10@$2.20 per 1,000.... Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HOPS—The export demand continues good for fancy grades, but otherwise a quiet market and unchanged prices.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11	@12	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@10	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3	@ 5	
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11	@12	
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8	@10	
Bavarian, new	27	@28	
Bohemian, new	23	@28	
Altmarks, new	19	@21	

HIDES—Receipts are light and prices rule firm, with demand moderate.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10 @12
Buenos Ayres	20@23	12 @..
Montevideo	20@22	12 @..
California	21@23	10½@..
Matamoras	23@25	@ 9
Orinoco	20@23	10½@..
Bogota	20@24	10 @10½
Central American	18@22	8½@..
Buenos Ayres kips	20@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	@10
Galveston	20@25	8½@..
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	6½@ 7
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4½@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cow	@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	@..	@ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6 @ 7
Country slaughter, bull	@80	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots	$17@$17.50	
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots	22@ 00	

LEATHER—Prices remain steady, with only a light demand and moderate supplies.

	—Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres	Common Hides.	—Acid— Hides of all kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	..@..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	..@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	..@..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	..@..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	..@..	16 @17
Heavy, seconds	13 @16½	..@..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	..@..	14½@16
Rejects			11½@12½

UNION.

Light backs	22@23	Light backs, cow	21@22
Middle backs	23@24	Bellies	8@ 9
Middle heavy	24@25	Seconds	19@20
Seconds, heavy	20@21		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10@11
Seconds	26@29		

METALS—Tin weak at 13.50c; lake copper quiet at 9.85@9.95c; lead dull at 3.05c; spelter dull at 3.25c.

TOBACCO—Demand is very light, with prices showing no change. Sales: 150 cases 1892 Pennsylvania, Havana, 11@12c; 100 cases 1893 do do, 9@10c; 50 cases 1892 New-England Havana, 18@40c; 100 cases sundries, 6@20c; 250 bales Havana, 65c@$1.05; 100 do Sumatra, 90c@$3, in bond.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—The market is dull, with prices unchanged.

Southerns, Old Dominion			27
Southerns, regular			27¼
Machine-made barrels			27½

RESINS—Demand continues light, with stocks moderate and prices steady.

C'm str'n'd	$1.35@	I	$2.35@
Good str'n'd	1.40@	K	2.75@
E	1.45@	M	3.15@
F	1.60@	N	3.50@
G	1.70@	W. G	3.60@
H	1.90@$2.00	W. W	3.75@$3.85

WILMINGTON, Dec. 28.—Resin firm; strained, 95c; good strained, $1. Spirits of turpentine steady at 24c. Tar firm at 95c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—Turpentine firm; 21½c; receipts, 241 casks. Resin—Good strained firm; $1; receipts, 274 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 28.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25c; sales, 256 bbls. Resin firm at $1.05.

WOOL.

Demand has been very light and prices unsettled. Some lots were offered under the ruling prices to close out consignments, although stocks are small and manufacturers running on light supplies, but an increased demand is expected after the turn of the year. Foreign is in full supply, with prices barely steady on a moderate demand. Sales, 27,000 lb Fall Texas at 9½@10c; 2,000 lb Territory at 10@11c; 6,000 lb scoured at 30@31c; 14,000 lb scoured Texas, 190,000 lb pulled, 120,000 lb China, 20,000 lb Mohair, 35,000 lb East India, 50,000 lb Australia, 38,000 lb washed Aleppo, and 250,000 lb Carpet, in port.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow in its annual statistical review of the wool trade of the United States: The United States flock for 1894 was 45,048,017 sheep, a shrinkage of 2,200,000 from 1893. The total United States clip of wool, fleece and pulled, was 334,914,832 pounds, a decrease of 29,241,834 pounds from 1893. As a raiser of greasy wool California stands first, Texas second, Ohio third, Oregon fourth, Montana fifth. As a producer of clean fibre, Ohio stands first, California second, Oregon third, Texas four, Michigan fifth. The sales in Boston for 1894 were 138,640,284 pounds domestic and 27,281,500 pounds foreign, against 107,207,000 pounds domestic and 25,574,900 pounds foreign in 1893. The total stock of domestic and foreign wool on hand in Boston is 38,592,100 pounds, against 44,710,500 pounds last year. The total stock of domestic wool for sale in the United States is 98,566,100 pounds; the total stock of foreign for sale is 32,654,500 pounds, a decrease of 19,795,900 pounds domestic, and an increase of 9,088,000 pounds foreign from the stock carried over last year.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Wool market quiet; prices largely nominal. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 17@18c; X, 16½@17c; medium, 19@21c; coarse, 21@22c; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine or X, and XX, 15@16c; medium, 19@20c; coarse, 21@22c; fine washed delaine, X, and XX, 17@20c; medium washed, combing, and delaine, 21@22c; coarse do, 22@23½c; Canada do, 21@23c; tub washed, choice, 23@24c; fair, 21@22c; coarse, 20@21c; medium unwashed, combing, and delaine, 17@18c; coarse do, 17@18c; bright unwashed clothing, fine, or X, and XX, 11@12½c; medium, 15@16c; coarse, 17@17½c; dark, earthy, unwashed clothing, fine, 8½@10c; medium and coarse, 10@11c; Montana, fine, 10@12c; medium, 11@13c; coarse, 12@13c; Territorial, fine, 7@10c; medium and coarse, 10@12c.

FREIGHTS.

Are about steady, with a fair average business for this dull period. Engagements: To London, 2 loads grain, 1¾d; to Antwerp, 3 loads grain, 1¾d; 300 bales cotton, 7-64d; 100 tons flour, 8s 9d; to Liverpool, 500 bxs bacon, 15s; 200 bxs cheese, 20s; to Glasgow, 8,000 sacks flour, 10s; 150 bxs bacon, 20s. Charters: British steamer, 9,000 quarters grain, hence to London, 3s 3d, January; British steamer, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 30s 3d, February; British steamer, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, Havre, or Bremen, 38d, February; British steamer, cotton, Charleston to Liverpool or Bremen, 9-32d, January; British steamer, phosphate, Fernandina to Rotterdam, 16s 3d, February; British steamer, phosphate, Charlotte Harbor to St. Louis du Rhone, 16s 6d; bark, 45,000 cases pertoleum, hence to Saigon, 15½c; Italian bark, (previous to arrival) 2,500 bbls petroleum, hence to Exmouth, 2s 6d, British ship, sawn timber, Ship Island to Greenock, 87s 6d; Norwegian bark, sawn timber, Pascagoula to the United Kingdom or Continent, 95s; Norwegian bark, sawn timber, Mobille to the United Kingdom or Continent, 95s; British bark, lumber, Pascagoula to the United Kingdom or Continent, 95s; Norwegian bark, sawn timber, Wilmington, N. C., to San Domingo City, (option of a second port,) $5, and back, north of Hatteras, sugar, $2.50 and port charges; British schooner, lumber, hence, via Wilmington, N. C., to Monte Christi, $7, and back with logwood, $3; schooner, lumber, Pascagoula to St. Jago, $5.25, Spanish gold; schooner, sugar, Cienfuegos to north of Hatteras, 11, 12@13c; British brig, logwood, St. Marc to north of Hatteras, $5.

STATE OF TRADE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Flour steady; limited demand; more liberal offerings; Winter patent, $2.60@$2.90; do, fancy, $2.30@$2.40; do, family, $2.05@$2.15; do, extra, $1.90@$2; low grades, $1.65@$1.85. Spring patent, $3.30@$3.80; Spring fancy, $2.65@$2.85; Spring family, $2.40@$2.60; low grades, $1.75@$1.85. Rye flour, Northwestern, $2.60@$2.65; do, city, $2.65@$2.70. Wheat quiet, but firm; offerings moderate, and prices tending upward; No. 2 red, track, 64½c. Corn—Fair demand at previous prices; receipts moderate, and market quiet; White, track, 42c; mixed, ear, 43c; No. 3 mixed, 43c. Oats quiet; prices steady; No. 2 mixed, track, 32½c; No. 2 white, track, 34½c; rejected mixed, track, 31½c. Pork dull and steady; mess, $11.50; clear mess, $12.50; clear family, $12.50. Lard more active; firm; steam leaf and kettle, 7½c; prime steam, $6.75. Dry-salted meats dull; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short ribs, 5¾c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; boxed meats ¼c more. Bacon quiet and steady; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short rib sides, 6¾; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; boxed meats, ¼c more. Whisky steady; distillers' finished goods, sold on a basis of $1.22, were 651 bbls.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 1,800 bbls; shipments, 5,400 bbls. Bran unchanged; continues quiet. Wheat lower; receipts, 39,700 bushels; shipments, 700 bushels; December, 51¼c; January, 51¾c; May, 54⅜@54½c. Corn lower; receipts, 33,000 bushels; shipments, 75 bushels; December and January, 42¾c; May, 44⅝@45c. Oats—Receipts, 5,200 bushels; shipments, 8,500 bushels; December, 30c; May, 31¼c. Pork—Standard mess, $11.75; on orders, $12. Lard—Prime steam, $6.60; choice, $6.70. Dry-Salted Meats—Shoulders, $5; longs, $5.80; clear ribs, $5.80. Bacon (boxed)—Shoulders, 6¼c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¾c; shorts, 7¼c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool dull; Missouri and Illinois—Medium combing, 15c; medium clothing, 14c; low and cotted, 12@13c; hard burry, 6½@7c. Western and Northern—Medium, 10@12c fine medium, 8@10c; light fine, 8@9c; heavy fine, 7@8c. Texas—Medium, 19@13c; fine medium, 10c. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾ lb, 5¾c; 2 lb, 6¼c; 2¼ lb, 6¾c. Iron ties, 65c. Hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead dull and very little doing; weak at 2.80c; 2.80c for chemical. Spelter weak at 3.10c.

BUFFALO, Dec. 28.—Spring Wheat—Although 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard, new, sold at 6½c over New-York May, there were offerings at 6c over at the close and no buyers. Closing, old No. 1 hard, 70c; new do, 58c; old, No. 1 Northern, 67½c; do Chicago, 65⅝c. Winter wheat lower; sales, 9 cars No. 2 red, 56¼@57c; closing, 56½c, asked; 3 cars No. 1 white, 57c, track. Corn quiet and closing; sales, through bilge, 7 cars No. 2 yellow, 40½c; 6 cars No. 3 yellow, 46c; 2 cars No. 2 corn, 45@46c; 18 cars No. 3 corn, 44@45c. Oats easy; closing weak; sales, 9 cars No. 2 white, 35⅝@36c; 3 cars No. 3 white, 35¼c; 1 car No. 2 mixed, 34c, on track. Barley—Demand light for Canada; 5,000 bushels No. 2 sold at 62c; Western firm; unchanged. Rye dull; No. 2 quoted at 53c. Flour quiet; steady; unchanged. Millfeed firm; unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 28,000 bushels; oats, 21,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 29,000 bbls; wheat, 28,000 bushels; corn, 108,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—Wheat was very disappointing to holders, and the situation was discouraging; the market was very dull; futures lost ¼c from yesterday; May closed yesterday at 59⅜c, opened at the same to-day, broke to 59c, and closed steady at 59¼c; July closed yesterday at 60⅝c, opened at the same to-day, sold at 60⅝@60¼c, broke to 60¼c, and closed at 60¼c; cash wheat was easier than yesterday, but relatively strong with futures; the millers took most of the Northern at 58⅜@59c, the elevators not being conspicuous; receipts, 95,550 bushels; shipments, 4,000 bushels; on track; No. 1 hard, 59⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 58⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 57½c. Corn—No. 3, 47c. Oats—No. 3 white, 30c; No. 3, 29@29½c. Flour dull at $3.20@$3.45 for patents; $2.10@$2.35 for bakers'; production, 10,000 bbls; shipments, 7,200 bbls. Bran, $10.50@$10.75 bulk, $11.75@$12.50 in sacks; shorts, $12@$13.75.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 28.—Speculative markets were weak and quiet to-day, and prices again declined. May wheat opened at 57⅝c, advanced to 58c, and then fell to 57¼c at the close. In the sample markets wheat was ½@1c lower all around. Barley in light supply and steady; No. 2, 53¼@54c; extra, 53@53¼c. Corn in light supply and fair demand; No. 3, on track, 43c. Oats ¼c higher, with shippers buying all offerings; No. 2 white, on track, 31¼@31½c; No. 3 do, 31@31¼c. Rye steady at 50c. Provisions firmer; mess pork, $11.25 for cash and $11.75 for May. Prime steam lard, 6.65c cash, and 6.95c May. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls; wheat, 8,400 bushels; corn, 1,300 bushels; oats, 15,000 bushels; rye, 2,400 bushels; barley, 8,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,200 bbls; oats, 6,800 bushels; barley, 800 bushels.

DULUTH, Dec 28.—Wheat was dull to-day and weaker, ½@¾c lower, closing at a discount of ½c. Receipts were light, and so were offerings of cash wheat. There were plenty of orders to buy at differential price of ¼c over Chicago. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 60¾c bid; December, 60¾c bid; May, 62¾c; July, 63¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 59¼c; December, 59¼c; May, 61⅝c bid; July, 62⅜c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 58⅛c; No. 3 Northern, 53¾c; rejected, 50¼c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 59¾c; No. 1 Northern, 59⅜c. Receipts, 72,092 bushels; no shipments. Inspected, 70 cars; last year, 75 cars.

PEORIA, Dec. 28.—Corn firm; higher; new No. 2, 41c; new No. 3, 40½c; receipts, 16,250 bushels; shipments, 7,800 bushels. Oats slow; easy. No. 2 white, 30@30¼c; No. 3 white, 29½@29¾c; receipts, 25,300 bushels; shipments, 19,800 bushels. Rye dull; nominal; receipts, 1,200 bushels; shipments, 600 bushels. Whisky—Market steady on the basis of $1.23 for high wines; receipts, 65 bbls; shipments, 680 bbls.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—New-Yorkers started in early to-day to finish up the selling which they began yesterday near the close. The only barrier that declining prices met was the demand from holders of "puts," but it proved to be potent enough to support the market and prevent any further serious break. There was considerable liquidation by disgusted holders who could find no immediate encouragement or hope of an advance in the situation, and who were disposed to view the accumulating stocks as overcoming any specious reasoning of the bulls. There was no news to hand, and no disposition to make new deals until after the first of the new year. Liverpool cables were lower. Board of Trade cables, at the close, quoted only Paris from the Continent. Prices at that place were lower. Beerbohm reported Berlin as closing unchanged. Receipts at primary points were 241,569 bushels, against 329,000 bushels on last Friday. Arrivals at Chicago were 44 cars, and the Northwest had 217 cars, against 361 on the corresponding day in 1893. Export clearances of wheat and flour from Atlantic ports were 316,682 bushels, withdrawals from store were 700 bushels, a round lot of 75,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter wheat was worked here for shipment in the Spring.

WHEAT—May opened from 57⅛c to 57¼@57⅝c, sold at 57⅝@57¾c, declined to 57¼c, closing at 57⅜@57¼c under yesterday. Cash wheat in the car lot market was quiet and unchanged. Receipts at principal Western points, 241,569 bushels; shipments, 11,931 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 35,139 bushels; shipments, 145,884 bushels.

CORN depended on wheat to-day for its activity and action. The tone was weak, although values were not much under those of yesterday. The cash corn market was reported as being 40,000,000 bushels less than last year. The market was not particularly affected by the announcement. Liverpool cables were lower in response to the decline in American markets yesterday. Receipts were light at 142 cars, and tomorrow's estimate was for increased arrivals. The weather forecast was for fair and warmer weather West, and the movement will probably be benefited thereby. There was no trading taken from store. Export clearances were 88,952 bushels. May opened from 48¾c to 48⅝@48¼c, sold between 48⅜c and 48c, closing at 48¼@48¼c, a shade under yesterday. Cash corn was unchanged; receipts at principal Western points, 229,810 bushels; shipments, 35,352 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 143,-815 bushels.

OATS—Prices in oats suffered slightly through sympathy with the wheat and corn markets. The trading was light and devoid of interest. Receipts were 16 cars, 16 less than expected. There were no withdrawals from store. May closed 1¼@1¾c under yesterday, at 31½@31⅝c. Cash oats were without particular change. Fractionally higher prices were obtained for No. 2, but other grades were quotably the same as yesterday.

RYE was easy, sympathizing with wheat. Business dull. No. 2, on regular market, was 48c, a few cars by sample sold at 50@50½c; May sold at 51½@52c; closing at 52c bid. December was nominally 48c.

BARLEY was firm without essential change in prices. Offerings were light. Receipts were 12 cars. No. 4 sold from 51½c to 54½c; No. 3, from 52½c to 55c; No. 2, at 55c.

PROVISIONS—In product the sellers of yesterday and Wednesday were the buyers of to-day. Covering was the main feature of the demand, but prices were advanced by the purchasing. The hog market was firmer to-day, which naturally tended to have good effect on provisions. All articles showed an improvement in tone, and closed higher. May pork gained 25c for the day, and May lard and ribs each 10c. Receipts and shipments were moderate. Domestic markets were firm. Liverpool cables were steady. The cash market was quiet.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 65 cars; corn, 210 cars; oats, 74 cars; hogs, 15,000 head.

Freights, nothing doing.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Dec.	53¾@..	53¾@..	52⅝@..	53¼@..
May	57¼@57⅝	57⅝@57¾	57⅛@..	57⅜@..
July	58⅜@..	58⅝@..	57¼@58	58⅛@..
Corn No. 2—				
Jan.	45¾@..	45¾@..	45⅜@45¼	45½@..
May	48¼@48¾	48⅝@..	48 @..	48¼@48¼
July	48¼@..	48¾@..	47¾@..	48 @..
Oats No. 2—				
Dec.	28¾@..	28⅝@..	28⅝@..	28¾@..
Jan.	29⅜@..	29⅝@..	29¼@..	29½@..
May	31¾@..	31⅞@..	31½@..	31½@31⅝
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$11.17½	$11.42½	$11.17½	$11.42½
May	11.57½	11.85	11.57½	11.85
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	6.65	6.75	6.65	6.75
May	6.90	7.00	6.90	7.00
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.05	5.70	5.65	5.70
May	5.90	6.00	5.90	6.00

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; prices easy; no demand from any source; No. 2 Spring wheat, 57¼@59¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 55@59½c, by sample; No. 2 red, 53¾c; No. 2 corn, 45½c; No. 2 oats, 29c; No. 2 rye, 48c; No. 2 barley, 55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.40 bid; prime timothy seed, $5.50, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $11.37½@$11.50; lard, per 100 lb, $6.65@$6.67½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.65@$5.75; dry-salted shoulders, 5¾@5.12½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6@$6.12½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cut loaf, $5; granulated, $4; standard A, $4 per bbl; linseed oil, as quoted by National Linseed Oil Company, raw, 54c; boiled, 57c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	6,750	5,809
Wheat, bushels	29,906	4,070
Corn, bushels	156,850	15,636
Oats, bushels	97,700	68,553
Rye, bushels	5,917	5,783
Barley, bushels	23,150	8,161

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 16@20. Eggs were firmer; fresh stock, 18@19c per dozen.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28.

BEEVES—Receipts, 110 cars, or 2,008 head; 94 cars consigned direct and 25 cars for the market; counting the 4 cars held over yesterday, there were 29 cars on sale. Steers were in light supply and all grades sold at fully-sustained prices; rough stuff constituted the bulk of the offerings, and trade was slow, and old cows 15@25c lower; all the stock, however, was disposed of; exporters bought 55 head; common to choice native steers sold at $3.90@$5.40 100 lb; oxen and stags at $2.75@$4.35; bulls at $2.25@$3.75; old cows and heifers at $1.45@$3.50. City-dressed native sides had a better inquiry at 7@8c lb for ordinary to choice; extra beef sold at 9½@10¾c. Latest trade advices quote refrigerated beef steady at 7½@9¼c lb, and American steers weak at 10@11¼c, tops, 11½c, dressed weights. Shipments for the balance of the week include 151 cattle and 1,700 sheep to Liverpool, and 50 head on the Francisco, for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; on the Ludgate Hill, 329 cattle for the same firm and 1,000 sheep for Eastmans Company; on the Massachusetts, 426 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son; also 213 head and 1,500 quarters of beef for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; on the Olympia, 600 sheep for Armour & Co; on the Hamilton, 1,900 sheep for G. A. Burt; on the France, 180 cattle and 910 sheep for D. H. Sherman, and about the same number of cattle and 1,400 sheep for M. Goldsmith; on the Lucania, 800 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company, and the Madiana carries 90 sheep to the West Indies; making a total from this port for the week of 2,340 cattle, 6,584 quarters of beef, and 8,355 sheep.—SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER—15 Virginia steers, 1,358 lb average, at $5 100 lb; 5 do, 1,254 lb, at $4.45; 10 Illinois do, 1,206 lb, at $4.85; 8 do, 1,182 lb, at $4.70; 19 do, 1,151 lb, at $4.15; 3 oxen, 1,450 lb, at $3.75; also sold late Wednesday and yesterday, 32 Illinois steers, 1,243 lb, at $4.80; 12 do, 1,237 lb, at $4.80; 18 do, 1,230 lb, at $4.70; 18 do, 1,263 lb, at $4.65; 10 do, 1,135 lb, at $4.30; 42 Texans, 1,096 lb, at $4.50; 21 do, 1,114 lb, at $4.45; 62 do, 1,060 lb, at $4.30; 10 do, 1,135 lb, at $4.30. NEWTON & CO.—21 Western cows, 1,196 lb, at $3.50; 33 oxen and cows, 1,113 lb, at $2.65; 23 heifers and cows, 927 lb, at $2.85; 1 cow, 1,350 lb, at $2.85; 21 State cows, 1,075 lb, at $2.87½; 1 bull, 1,620 lb, at $3.12½; 1 do, 1,030 lb, at $2.65. J. SHAMBERG & SON—10 Ohio steers, 1,103 lb, at $3.90; 18 cows, 925 lb, at $3.40; 4 do, 1,012 lb, at $3.25; 4 oxen, 1,030 lb, at $2.75; 3 bulls, 1,220 lb, at $2.65; 1 do, 1,500 lb, at $2.85. D. McPHERSON & CO.—3 State oxen, 1,673 lb, at $4.25; 3 do, 1,456 lb, at $4.05; 8 do, 1,590 lb, at $3.65; 1 stag, 1,080 lb, at $4.15; 1 bull, 1,730 lb, at $3.75; 3 do, 1,013 lb, at $2.50; 1 do, 980 lb, at $2.25; 21 cows, 1,034 lb, at $3.05; 16 do, 1,049 lb, at $2.60; 13 do, 973 lb, at $2.60; 10 do, 832 lb, at $2.50; 25 do, 910 lb, at $2.30; 5 do, 906 lb, at $1.50; 3 do, 926 lb, at $1.45; 4 do, 725 lb, at $1.45. M. GOLDSMITH—38 Ohio steers, 1,433 lb, at $5.40. S. SANDERS—14 Ohio steers, 1,490 lb, at $5.40; 22 do, 1,030 lb, at $4.25; 18 do, 1,087 lb, at $4.25; 12 steers and oxen, 1,344 lb, at $4.85; 9 oxen, 1,260 lb, at $4.85; 9 do, 1,431 lb, at $4.10; 4 do, 1,422 lb, at $4.10; 18 do, 1,415 lb, at $4.10; 6 do, 1,148 lb, at $3.25; 18 heifers and cows, 917 lb, at $3.50; 1 bull, 1,820 lb, at $3.75; 2 do, 1,560 lb, at $3; 2 do, 1,170 lb, at $2.50; 11 cows, 989 lb, at $2.55; 24 do, 902 lb, at $2.50; 2 do, 850 lb, at $2.25; 2 do, 870 lb, at $1.90; 2 do, 745 lb, at $1.45.

CALVES—Receipts, 120 head, of which 75 head at Sixtieth